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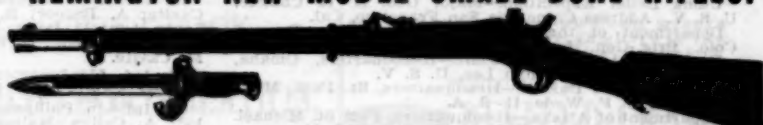
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3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

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8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L, and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

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7th Art.—Headquarters, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.; C and M, Philippine Islands; address Manila; O, Fort Riley, Kas.

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8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

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10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Pasa Caballo, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Santiago, Cuba; I, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, B and C, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; D, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, Aguadilla, P. R.; H, Ponce, P. R.; K and L, Fort McPherson, Ga.

12th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and B, Talaric; A, Concepcion; C, Murcia, Capas; D, O'Donnell, Capas; E, Moncada; F, Paniqui; G, Bamban, Capas; H, Lapas; I, Gerona, Pura; K, Victoria; L, Cuyapo; M, San Juan de Guimba.

13th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and E, Binalonan; A, San Fabian; B, Pozorubio, Alava; C, Manaoag, Alava; D, San Jacinto, Alava; E, Asingan; G, Urdaneta; H, San Manuel; I, K and M, Dagupan; L, Magalang.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Address Manila, P. I. A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

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16th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters and A and C, Aparri; D, Aparri, Buguey; B, Camalanagan, Lallo, Gataran; F, Tuguegarao; G and H, Ilagan; E, Cabagan, Nuevo; I and M, Echague; K, Solano, Dupax and Bagabag, L. Cordon and Echague.

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18th Inf.—Stations in Philippines.—Headquarters and G, Sara; E, Capiz, Pontevedra; F, San Jose de Buena Vista; M, Capiz; H, Cabatuan, Maasin; I, Mambusao; K, Dao; L, Dumarao; A, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, D, F and H, Cebu; A, San Jose de Buena Vista; B, Compostela, Davao; C, Colasi; E, Bugason; G, Naga, Minglinilla, Talisay; I, Bago; K, Mandaue, Liloan; L, Tagbilaran; M, Guadalupe.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines.—Address Manila.

21st Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters B, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, Manila; F, Corregidor; A and C, Muntinlup; M, Taguig.

22d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, E and F, Arayat; A, K and L, Jaen; B, C, D and M, San Isidro; G, Manicell, Santa Rosa; H, Cabiao; I, San Antonio (Nueva Ecija).

23d Inf.—Stations in Philippines: Headquarters, A, F, G, and H, Jolo; B, Ligan; C, Bongao; D, Cottabato; E, Siasi; I and L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K and M, Fort Russell, Wyo.

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Native Scouts—Headquarters, Santa Maria, P. I. Squadron, Philippine Cav.—Major M. A. Batson, headquarters, Calocan, P. I.

Ilocos Scouts—Headquarters, Cabanatuan.

Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Macabebe.

The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advice of Oct. 15, 1900. The Post Office address in all cases is Manila, P. I. and the address of troops on duty in China is simply China, via San Francisco, Cal.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R. H, Abonito, P. R.

The Army transport Ingalls, which arrived at New York Jan. 7 from Porto Rico and Havana, experienced a rough time of it on Jan. 4 off Charleston, where she ran into a hurricane. Big seas came aboard and broke her decks in places and caused other damage. Her steam steering gear was also broken, and recourse had to be had to the hand gear. This was later smashed, and a rope tackle was used until the steam gear was repaired. Large quantities of water got into the hold, the bilge pumps became blocked and a bucket brigade had to be formed for a time to free the vessel. The gale abated on Jan. 5 and the vessel found her reckoning again and came safely into port.

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THE SLAVE TRADE.

It is a historical fact that the ablest of our early naval commanders, Paul Jones, gained no small part of his nautical knowledge while in command of a slave ship. That other and important advantages, in a strictly nautical way, were obtained from the commerce in slaves, is shown by John R. Spears in his volume published by the Scribners under the title of "The American Slave Trade, an Account of Its Growth and Suppression." Under the stimulus of profit the slave ships were so improved that they could show a clean pair of heels to anything of their size afloat and they furnished us with some valuable privateers during the war of 1812.

The slave trade was not only profitable but respectable in the time of Paul Jones and was as decently conducted as such a traffic could well be. The horrors of the middle passage came later when public sentiment was aroused against man stealing, and the business of transporting slaves fell into the hands of the lawless and the brutal. Its horrors at this stage are graphically described by Mr. Spears, and that it did not commend itself to a refined sentiment even at its best estate is shown by the fact that Paul Jones abandoned it after two voyages and subsequently declared his hostility to slavery in any form.

The slave trade in its origin had a certain humanitarian aspect, inasmuch as it encouraged the savage tribes of Africa to preserve their captives taken in war, instead of killing and perhaps eating them. It was an exchange on the part of the European participants of a fair measure of goods pleasing to savage tastes for individuals legally held as slaves under tribal customs, and was not so much worse than the English system of transporting offenders against harsh laws and apprenticing them to service with American planters. It was not a far step, however, from purchasing as slaves men condemned by laws of war recognized by them equally with others, to carrying away free men kidnapped for gain.

The slave trade had a support in our system of negro servitude which it did not find abroad, and though it had been declared piracy it was only a "statutory piracy" and our opposition to the right of search gave such protection to the slavers from the visits of British cruisers that they flocked to our flag. Even in this country, however, there was a growing public sentiment hostile to the traffic in men, stimulated by knowledge of the fact placed beyond dispute that more than 250,000 lives were each year deliberately sacrificed in Africa, and more than 50,000 on the high seas, to supply the American demand for slaves. Slavers as a class became more and more desperate in their methods, and it is estimated that during the early years of the Nineteenth Century nearly one-fourth of all the slavers overhauled by cruisers made some sort of resistance. So late as 1865 the crew of H. M. cruiser Wasp were massacred in a fight on the African coast. This led to an order that British cruisers should give no quarter to slavers and resistance on their part went out of fashion.

The rule was, for a time, that the presence of slaves on a ship was necessary to secure her conviction as a slaver. This led to shocking crimes. Slavers who found themselves unable to avoid capture would throw their living slaves overboard to destroy the evidence against them.

The captain of the Brilliant, who was an Englishman named Howard, hemmed in by four cruisers, from which his actions were partly concealed by the approach of night, bound his six hundred slaves to an anchor and chain cable stretched around the ship outside the rail, and when escape was found impossible cut the anchor loose and left it to carry his helpless victims to the bottom of the sea.

The first act of Congress to connect our Navy in any way with the slave trade was that of 1800, which authorized naval vessels to seize slavers wherever found. In 1819 a law was passed authorizing the President to employ naval vessels to cruise on the coast of Africa or elsewhere to seize American slavers. From this time on during a period of forty years cruises were made at intervals without so much as restricting the trade.

Naval officers were not over-zealous in the work, as politics, public opinion and hampering legislation stood in the way of an efficient discharge of their duty. Capt. Edward Trenchard, Capt. Geo. C. Reed, Capt. H. S. Wadsworth, Capt. R. F. Stockton and Capt. M. C. Perry, are among those named by Mr. Spears as taking part in these cruises in 1820 and 1821. Captain Trenchard with the Cyane captured five American slavers; Captain Reed with the Hornet one, and Captain Stockton with the Alligator four.

Thereafter the work of our Navy in suppressing the slave trade was confined to occasional visits to Liberia until 1839, when public opinion demanded more activity. But when Capt. John S. Paine, who was sent to the African coast with the Dolphin and Grampus, took the only possible method of accomplishing anything by agreeing with a British cruiser that each should hold captured slavers of a different nationality until they could be searched by a naval officer of the nation whose flag they bore, he was promptly called to order by the Navy Department. As the slaver carried a double set of papers they were otherwise protected from search. England by treaty with the Continental powers had secured the right of searching on the African coast vessels bearing their flags.

When the Ashburton treaty of 1842, which bound us to keep a squadron of at least 80 guns at sea to suppress the slave trade, was agreed to, we never lived up to it, and the stress laid upon the necessity of preventing American vessels from being searched by a foreign ship of war made such feeble action as we did take useless. The political and commercial interests supporting slavery were all-controlling in that day.

The chaplain to the African squadron at that period stated that "joint cruising has been from the first in spirit and in letter dead." The flagships of the American and British squadrons on the coast in the years 1855-'57 met but once, and that at sea.

Commodore M. C. Perry was the first officer to command on the coast under the Ashburton treaty. How he executed his orders is shown by his report in 1843 that "I cannot hear of any American vessels being engaged in the transportation of slaves; nor do I believe there has been one so engaged for several years." This in the face of a report made to him by a British cruiser, as to two slavers which escaped under the American flag; and at a time when the condition of affairs at Rio Janeiro led the United States Consul there to write: "We are a byword among nations—the only people who can fetch and carry any and everything for the slave trade without fear of the English cruisers."

Mr. Spears says: "The name of Oliver Hazard Perry will be held in honor while glorious deeds are remembered; the name of his brother, Matthew C. Perry, brings the flush of shame to the face of everyone who is proud of the Navy's glory. The system of patrol was utterly wretched and Perry was a fit man to command under such a system."

Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, who came after Perry, was a sincere man and no doubt well intentioned, but he evidently understood what was written between the lines in his orders and spent most of his time in hunting after British cruisers accused of boarding American ships, instead of following slavers.

In a later incident of the suppression of slave-smuggling "Lieut. Richard W. Meade and Passed Midshipman David D. Porter" bore an honorable part.

The end of all slave-smuggling in this country came with the blockade of the Confederate ports by the Federal ships in 1861. The smuggling of slaves into the Spanish colonies of America was, however, carried on for a long time after our Civil War ended. By the treaty of 1802 with Spain the situation which limited our action to a mere show of suppressing slave-smuggling was brought to an end. The days when American naval officers were to go through the forms of executing the laws, while hampered by the Department, were also at an end. There were indeed a few slavers afloat thereafter, for as long as a market existed in any country the enormous profits led to some attempts at smuggling. As late as 1870 Great Britain and the United States had to further strengthen previous agreements for the suppression of the trade in men. It was not

until 1886 that the Cubans ceased to hold slaves and that the long struggle against the traffic in slaves was at an end. Mr. Spears has done public service in presenting as fully and as interestingly as he has this story of one of the most important chapters in the history of the Nineteenth Century, and with a frank disregard of the national sentiment which might have prompted him to soften somewhat the story of our own humiliating experiences in connection with it. The life of the slaver was one of strife and adventure, and affords much material for interesting and exciting description, of which the author of this volume has made good use.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL BOYLE.

A reception and banquet in honor of Col. William Henry Boyle, U. S. A., retired, will be given at the Hotel St. Denis, New York City, on January 17, under the auspices of the veteran association of his old command, the 5th New York Heavy Artillery Regiment. Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, will preside; Col. Henry H. Adams is chairman of the honorary committee in charge, and among its members are the following Army and Navy officers: Gen. John R. Brooke, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, Major Fred. H. E. Ebsstein and Capt. Henry E. Rhodes. Colonel Boyle's retirement for age on Nov. 13, 1900, while inspector general of the Department of Colorado, calls to mind his distinguished military service in three wars, and in Indian campaigns almost without number. He entered Art. Jan. 19, 1862 and after distinguished service during the Volunteer Service as a second lieutenant 5th N. Y. the Civil War was, May 10, 1866, appointed second lieutenant, 2d U. S. Inf., and from then until the early nineties took part in many noted Indian campaigns, battles, and diplomatic arrangements with hostile tribes. Colonel Boyle commanded the 9th Infantry in Cuba, fighting at San Juan Hill, and around Santiago, and led his regiment into the captured city. He returned to Montauk Point and was transferred to the 21st Infantry which he commanded, and went with it to the Philippines. In the Philippines he commanded two battalions at the battles of Guadalupe Ridge and Zapote Bridge, June 11 and 13, 1899, and was recommended for promotion for his gallantry. He was disabled, and relinquishing the command of the regiment was ordered to the United States October, 1899. He was assigned as inspector general of the Department of the Colorado, January 1900 to Nov. 13, 1900.

THE ENGINEER BAND.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" of Jan. 6 gives an illustration of the band of the Engineer Battalion, U. S. A., on duty at Willets Point, and among other things says: "The United States Engineer Battalion, stationed at Fort Totten, Willets Point, is justly proud of its band, which has a wide reputation for excellence. The band is composed of twenty-one of the best musicians in the United States Army, most of them solo players who probably could demand a high salary in civilian life, but prefer to serve Uncle Sam on account of a steady income. The leader is Julius Kamper, a thorough musician, a fine cornet player and a master of the violin. The drum major is Ludwig Jorgensen, a veteran of twenty-three years. Those who have seen him in his glory unite in saying that he is one of the best drum majors in the Army to-day. The duties of the band include guard mounting every day of the year; dress parade every day of the week, and one hour and a half practice in the band's quarters every day, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays. Throughout the summer season the band gives concerts on the parade grounds. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons the concerts are open to the public. The concerts are musical treats and are always attended by a large number of people from neighboring villages and Manhattan and Brooklyn."

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G. J. FIEBEGER,

Professor of Civil and Military Engineering,

United States Military Academy.

PREFACE.

In preparing this text-book for use in the course of instruction in field fortification at the United States Military Academy, the aim of the author has been to state briefly and clearly the principles of the art, and to illustrate them as far as possible by examples drawn from the experiences of field armies in recent wars; to show the relation which field fortification bears to the tactics of the battlefield and the strategy of campaigns; to modify the types of construction employed in the course of conform to the conditions imposed by modern fire-arms; and to omit the description of methods and constructions considered more or less obsolete.

G. J. F.

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they can be protected by warships, must stipulate for
ready access to them by rail at all times, or must de-
mand that the seat of government in China be trans-
ferred to the sea-coast. With the representatives of the
Powers always under the protection of the warships,
the civilized world would have China continually under
control, and whatever of danger might lurk in that mys-
terious and uncanny potency called the "yellow peril"
would be eliminated from the category of future dan-
gers. If the Powers have the effrontery, to use a word
that may suggest itself to what is left of Chinese honor,
to insist upon a protected line of communication from
Pekin to the sea, it is scarcely more unreasonable or
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A correspondent of the Journal sends us an extract
from a letter received from a member of the Senate
Military Committee, who says: "It was a close scratch
to carry the proposition of retirement from the active
list of those who had served thirty-five years or over,
and who are below the grade of brigadier general." He
went on to say, inter alia, that those who had voted
against a more liberal proposition did so on the ground
that a number had been retired "to escape court-martial
or duty, or had been retired for causes other than age,
wounds or sickness incurred in valiant, patriotic service."
He said, finally, that the Army is in the glare of
public observation. Our correspondent adds: "I have
been on a number of retiring boards where I was in a
minority in voting against the retirement of officers to
get them out of the way. You may recall that Mr.
Foss, of the Naval Committee, stated in the House de-
bate on the Army bill, that the last Naval Retirement
bill was passed to get rid of the hump."

In a number of general orders from the Philippine
Islands, which we publish in this week's issue, will be
found interesting reports relating to the trial and
conviction of native Filipinos for murder and other

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crimes of the most brutal description. It shows the
character of some of the lawless inhabitants, and also
the necessity of a strong body of troops to protect na-
tives loyal to Americans, against whom Filipino rebels
and assassins are ever ready to strike.

THE LATEST LOSS OF MULES AT SEA.

The reports of the disaster that befell the shipload of
mules, only one surviving out of 250, on board the trans-
port Leelanaw, as a result of an encounter with a ty-
phoon some days from Manila, would indicate that all
the attention has not been given to the shipment of
animals across the ocean that the importance of the
matter demands. In this case, in addition to the mules
more than a dozen horses belonging to officers of the
Army were lost, according to the accounts published in
the Manila papers, a loss that may prove a serious de-
privation to the officers. After the thorough treatment
that the transportation of animals over seas received in
our columns more than a year ago, it is not to be
believed, in spite of the statement to the contrary ap-
pearing in the Manila "Times," that the old methods
were still in use, by which the unfortunate creatures
were at the mercy of flimsy stalls which not only were
scarcely a protection at all in heavy seas, but even
through their splintering became a source of positive
danger when once they were broken.

On Aug. 16, 1899, we published an editorial bearing
on the subject and in the same issue gave a long extract
from the Regulations in the British Service touching
the transportation of horses. Oct. 17 following we printed
a letter from an Army officer, thoroughly at home on
the subject, who pointed out what was necessary in the
ship's arrangement for the safe handling of animals
on board. The proper construction of stalls, the neces-
sity of a ship being loaded to a point of comparative
stability, and the use of slings in stalls to catch a falling
horse, were all so emphatically brought out and so in-
telligently discussed that we are led to the conclusion
that the accident to the living load on the Leelanaw
was due more to exceptional and extraordinary cir-
cumstances of wind and weather than to the disregard
of the warnings and advice which we published and
which by this time should be a chart of conduct for
every officer undertaking the shipment of horses.

This view of the case was borne out by a letter
which we have received from an Army officer in Manila
who was a passenger on the Leelanaw and who was
in a position to form an accurate opinion. He informs
us that "the stalls and appurtenances were of the
best and latest pattern, so there can be no fault found
on the score of defective construction or inefficient
supervision. When the storm was over everything was
practically intact, but the mules were dead, some
drowned, others crushed, and in every imaginable way
and place." He says:

"The only deduction that I can make from our
experience is that if such a storm is encountered, the
animals have no chance for life." If the fault is to
be laid to the unusual severity of the storm then we
must admit that our arrangements are effective only
up to a certain wind velocity and after that are
utterly useless. It is very well to say that wind and
weather are whimsical things to lay down rules for,
but in the present age of exact science in ship con-
struction, it would indeed be a matter for regret if we
should have to acknowledge that under any circum-
stances a buffeted ship's interior may remain intact
while everything in it is killed.

Messrs. Proctor and Burrows, of the Senate Military
Affairs Committee, had a long conference with Sec-
retary Root at the War Department on Jan. 5 in regard
to the military situation in the Philippines, with special
application to the bill providing for an increase of the
Regular Army now under consideration in the Senate.
Just before the conference the Secretary talked with
representatives of the press. He said there was no
foundation for the statement published in some news-
papers that he had predicted that the troubles in the
Philippines would end with the re-election of Pres-
ident McKinley. He explained that he had always
avoided making predictions. A permanent Army of
about 60,000 American troops would be required, he
said, and during present conditions in Cuba and the
Philippines about the present number, 100,000, would be
needed.

Secretary Root said that final arrangements for the
return of the volunteers from the Philippines would
not be made until Congress had indicated its intention
with regard to replacing them by fresh troops. One
thing settled was, he said, that the volunteers brought
back to the United States would be mustered out at
points as near their places of enlistment as possible,
and not at San Francisco, as was originally intended.
In explanation of this plan of action, he said it was
based on the experience gained in mustering out the
volunteers at the close of the war with Spain, when it
was found that the volunteers brought home from the
Philippines spent all their money in San Francisco and
were unable to continue the journey to their homes.

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ARTILLERY COLORS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In connection with the Artillery feature of the pending Senate Army bill the Adjutant General said to the Military Committee: "Take the First Artillery; their colors have been carried in every battle since the organization of their regiment, and it would be too bad to break that up."

A small part of that gallant regiment opened the Civil War; the guidons of its widely scattered batteries were uncased in nearly a hundred combats, great and small, and one of its batteries fired what was almost the final shot of that conflict. The officers of the regiment would, no doubt, bow acknowledgements to the Adjutant General for his tribute to the old First Artillery, though probably they, as a body, are not impressed with the statement quoted as an argument against setting the Artillery solidly on its feet. As an historical fact, the statement will hardly bear close investigation. Failing in 1852 to secure reorganization and a head, the Artillery regimental organization met the Civil War and very promptly went all to pieces. The arm had no guiding head, and soon came to have no organization at all as a whole.

The headquarters of the First Artillery were never in the field, and the regimental sergeant major in the early part of the war was the only head the regiment had at the time. He made up the regimental returns. During the war battery commanders appointed their non-commissioned officers, as no orders emanated from regimental headquarters, which, from 1861 until after the close of the war were in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In the early part of the war the colonel presided at headquarters for a little while, and later on an invalid captain. There, also, were the colors that "were carried in every battle."

MEDALS OF HONOR.

It has been the intention of the Secretary of War during this session of Congress to make another endeavor to get favorable legislation for the recognition of the officers and privates who served with distinction during the campaigns in Cuba, Porto Rico and in the Philippines. It will be remembered that many recommendations for brevet commissions and medals of honor were submitted to Congress, but were never acted upon on account of certain well-defined opposition to the wholesale reward requested. At the present time a board of officers is in session in the Philippines for the purpose of acting upon the names of officers and men recommended for distinguished recognition of this nature. Pending the report of this board no recommendations will be made by the Secretary of War looking to favorable action by Congress. It is generally conceded that brevets and medals of honor should be awarded to officers and men who have faithfully served in the field and at other important posts of duty during the past two years. Action has been greatly delayed, however, by the manner adopted by many of the commanding officers in making these recommendations. Reports have been received in countless numbers by the Adjutant General of the Army from officers commanding punitive expeditions, in which nearly every officer and man has been recommended for "distinguished service." It is held that a distinction should be made between the ordinary performance of duty, in which all of our officers and men are expected to distinguish themselves by courage and fidelity, and some special act of individual heroism, such, for example, as that of Captain Leonard, of the Marine Corps, in the action at Tientsin, China, where he rescued a brother officer from

certain death at the risk of his own life and with the loss of an arm. To give the brevet and the medal of honor their proper value they should be given only in exceptional cases.

OUR NEW BRIGADIERS.

Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, 30th Vol. Infantry, appointed brigadier general, U. S. V., well deserves the honor. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he resigned from Congress, organized the 9th Illinois Infantry, went to Cuba as its colonel, and did excellent service. Mustered out in May, 1899, he was in July following appointed lieutenant colonel of the 30th Infantry and went with the regiment to Manila. The compliment to the Volunteers in that appointment will doubtless be appreciated.

The news that "Charlie" Bird, as he is familiarly called, major of the Quartermaster's Department, has been appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers, will be well received throughout the Army. A veteran of two wars, he has proved himself a gallant soldier and an officer of full executive ability. During the Civil War he served with distinction up to the rank of colonel in the Volunteer Army, and received brevets from first lieutenant to lieutenant colonel for gallantry at Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania and Petersburg, and suffers to-day from wounds received in action. During the Spanish-American War he held high rank and his services were ubiquitous and of the highest order, and won the admiration of his superiors. That the appointment is well-deserved goes without saying.

There will be few to cavil at the recent appointment to be Brigadier General of Volunteers of Col. S. M. Whit-side, 10th Cav. General Whit-side has a splendid record as a cavalry officer and his administration at Santiago, Cuba, for some time past, has excited much admiration. The news was received at Santiago with much rejoicing and many congratulations have been tendered. The sanitary officials there have presented him with a silver service.

Some very important changes in the insignia of the Hospital Corps of the Army are now being considered by the War Department and will be promulgated in general orders in the near future. The brassard now worn by the privates and non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps is essentially the badge of the Geneva Convention and hence is not a distinctive mark for any single corps of the Army, but may be worn by all those men connected with an Army who may have been so authorized by the terms of the Convention. It is not believed that this badge should be worn except under the special conditions for which it was provided; that is, for use in war as authorized by the Geneva Convention and while the men are in the field engaged in actual operations. In this view of the case it is proposed to substitute for the brassard a modified Maltese cross, the same shape as now worn by the officers in the Medical Department of the Army, of emerald green cloth, two inches wide and two inches high. This cross will have a narrow white border.

The chevrons of the acting hospital steward will consist of three bars of emerald green cloth inclosing the modified Maltese Cross, and the hospital stewards will wear, in addition, an arc of one bar. The proposed cap ornament for the Hospital Corps will be a modified Maltese Cross of unburnished gilt metal to be worn by the privates and acting hospital stewards. The hospital stewards, in addition, will wear a wreath of gilt metal inclosing a cross of the new pattern proposed. It will be seen from this that the insignia is in reality a development from the cross worn by the privates and the chevron worn by the acting hospital stewards up to the chevrons and bar worn by the hospital stewards.

The body of Sergeant Todd, Signal Corps, who was shot from ambush on Nov. 14, was recovered at Alcala, Northern Luzon, on Nov. 17. As the spot was a considerable distance from the scene of the fight, the remains must have been carried some miles by the rebels, who were afraid to halt to dispose of it. The interment took place at Alcala, the entire garrison turning out to do honor to the brave and popular soldier. Sergeant Todd was in the party of Lieut. R. O. Rickard, composed of that officer and one other Signal Corps man, who had set out from Iguig to repair a telegraph line that had been cut. The country was supposed to be peaceful, and the party were riding along, not dreaming of molestation, when there came a volley from the bushes, and Todd with a groan fell from his horse. The lieutenant and his companion sought to save the body, but thirty or forty rebels rushed upon them from the road, attacking them with bolos. The two Americans fell back, and the rebels carried off the body, covered by the fire of twenty insurrecto riflemen.

The Army is greatly indebted to Lieut. Col. William H. Carter of the Adjutant General's Department for his untiring labors in assisting in the preparation of the bill for reorganization and later in representing the War Department at the Capitol during the entire consideration of the measure. Colonel Carter has had a most difficult task to perform in connection with the Military Committees of the Senate and House; detailed by the Secretary of War to assist these committees by explanations of parts of the bill, he has been accused in some of the daily press of lobbying. This is by no means the true status of affairs as the presence of the officer was requested by the committees, and he has been of the greatest assistance to the two chairmen.

The services of Major William P. Huxford, retired, as

clerk to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, have also been of such a character as to deserve praise. Major Huxford has worked incessantly for the passage of the reorganization bill, and, during its consideration by the Senate, he has constantly been on the floor of that body, sitting at the side of Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Military Committee. Major Huxford has done much to promote the passage of those sections which operate for the good of retired officers.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification held a meeting last week, but little of importance was accomplished. The next meeting of the Board will be on Feb. 6, and it is then proposed to take up the important matter of range and position finders for our coast fortifications. It is the intention of the Secretary of War to try to arrange with the Secretary of the Navy for comparative tests of the horizontal and depression types of range finders at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth some time next summer, so that vessels of the Navy will be on hand to assist. It is thoroughly realized that for some of the lower sites the horizontal type of range finder is preferable to the Lewis instrument, but for high sites there is no doubt that the Lewis range finder is by far the best in the world. Probably it will be necessary to have both types for fortifications having low and high sites.

When the joint resolution providing for the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March next was before the Senate, Mr. Hoar called attention to the need of shelter for the crowds who gather around the Capitol on that day. He said: "I have witnessed now seven or eight inaugurations. Two or three of them have been under circumstances which have occasioned great loss of life and great injury to health—injury to the health of thousands of persons and loss of life of hundreds of persons, I have no doubt. The second inauguration of President Grant and the inauguration of President Harrison were among them. At the second inauguration of President Grant the West Point cadets stood for hours exposed to one of the most savage storms known in the history of Washington, and several of the boys lost their lives, sooner or later, from the exposure on that day."

Plans are being considered at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to bring the cadets at Annapolis into closer touch with the world, and particularly with its prominent men, as a supplement to the rigid training and purely educational opportunities of the Academy. It is proposed to ask men of the stamp of Bishop Potter and John Fiske to lecture there, and to give the cadets an opportunity to meet them personally. Superintendent Mills wants to do the same thing at West Point, and also to have closer relations between the management of the two institutions, that they may co-operate in the development along this line. The Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy in their last annual report recommended that the cadets be given some instruction in the knowledge of hygiene by a series of lectures, as the recent experiences of our Army serving over a wide area of the earth's surface under singularly varying conditions have emphasized the importance of this instruction.

Press advices announce that General MacArthur has ordered the deportation of Generals Ricarte, del Pilar, Hizon, Llanera and Santos to the island of Guam. Nine regimental and four subordinate officers, with eight civilians, including Trias, Tecson, and Mabini, notorious assistants of the insurrectionists, have also been ordered to be deported. It is said to be General MacArthur's intention to hold most of the active leaders of the rebels, who have been captured, in Guam. This action is enthusiastically endorsed by law-abiding citizens. The average rebel leader dreads obscurity as much as he does death, and the families of the men condemned to exile until peace is established are preparing a petition to General MacArthur to reconsider his action.

Camp Reilly, where our troops in Pekin are located, is a much-frequented place, and great admiration is expressed at the resources displayed in making the tents comfortable. A correspondent writes: "The men have adopted the methods used in the winter campaigns in the Northwest, and well-banked tents, matting floors and bricked-up Sibley stoves make the canvas homes as comfortable as barracks. The only serious discomfort arises from the dust storms. The gales drive the fine black dust through the heavy canvas, and nothing is impervious to it. The dust storms make out-door work practically impossible, and are the only drawback to the dry, brilliant winter of North China."

Major General MacArthur reviewed the 37th Volunteer Infantry previous to its departure Jan. 10 from Manila for San Francisco on the transport Sheridan. All the companies were together for almost the first time since the regiment was organized. General MacArthur congratulated Col. B. Frank Cheatham, commanding the regiment, his officers and men on their bravery, discipline and good judgment, concluding his remarks with a hearty "God bless you, comrades." Many of the officers and men are from Tennessee.

The New York "Herald," occasionally lukewarm in Service matters, now announces the opinion that Congress will act foolishly, if not wickedly, should it hesitate "in keeping our military establishments in the best of order."

THE SENATE ARMY BILL.

Following is the text of the bill for the reorganization of the Army so far as perfected by the Senate up to Friday of this week:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the approval of this act the Army of the United States shall consist of 15 regiments of cavalry, 12 regiments of artillery, 30 regiments of infantry, 1 lieutenant general, 6 major generals, 15 brigadier generals, an Adjutant General's Department, an Inspector General's Department, a Judge Advocate's Department, a Quartermaster's Department, a Subsistence Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, the chaplains, the officers of the Record and Pension Office, the officers and enlisted men of the Army on the retired list, the professors, corps of cadets, the Army detachments and band at the United States Military Academy, Indian scouts, as now authorized by law, and such other officers and enlisted men as may hereinafter be provided for: Provided, That when a vacancy shall occur through death, retirement, or other separation from active service in the office of storekeeper, now provided for by law in the quartermaster's department and ordnance department, respectively, said office shall cease to exist.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 15 captains, 15 first lieutenants, and 15 second lieutenants, 2 veterinarians, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 3 squadron sergeants major, 1 color sergeant with rank, pay and allowances of squadron sergeant major, 1 band and 12 troops organized into 3 squadrons of 4 troops each. Of the officers herein provided, the captains and lieutenants not required for duty with the troops shall be available for detail as regimental and squadron staff officers and such other details as may be authorized by law or regulations. Squadron adjutants shall receive \$1,800 per annum and the allowances of first lieutenants; squadron quartermasters and commissaries shall receive \$1,600 per annum and the allowances of second lieutenants. Each cavalry band shall be organized as provided by law. Each troop of cavalry shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 trumpeters, and 43 privates; the commissioned officers to be assigned from among those hereinbefore authorized: Provided, That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to 8, and the number of privates to 76, but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not at any time be exceeded.

Sec. 3. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, seventeen captains, seventeen first lieutenants and seventeen second lieutenants; one veterinarian, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant with rank, pay and allowances of commissary sergeant major, two color sergeants, with the rank, pay and allowances of battalion sergeants major; one band and twelve companies of foot artillery which may be organized into three battalions of four companies each, and two field batteries. Of the officers herein provided the captains and lieutenants not required for duty with the companies and batteries shall be available for detail as regimental and battalion staff officers and such other details as may be authorized by law and regulations. When any artillery regiment is organized in battalions and during the continuance of such organizations the battalion staff officers shall receive the same pay and allowances herein authorized for those of infantry regiments. Each artillery band shall be organized as now provided by law. Each company of foot artillery shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, to be assigned from among the officers hereinbefore authorized; one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, eight sergeants, twelve corporals, two musicians, two mechanics, two cooks, and fifty-two privates. Each battery of field artillery shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, to be assigned from among the officers hereinbefore authorized; one first sergeant, one stable sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, twelve corporals, four artificers, two musicians, two cooks, and fifty-one privates: Provided, That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of privates in any company of foot artillery to eighty-five, and the number of privates in any battery of field artillery to one hundred and thirty-three, but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not, at any time, be exceeded: And provided, That the enlisted strength of each company of foot artillery or battery of field artillery may be fixed under the direction of the Secretary of War according to the requirements of the service to which it may be assigned: And provided further, That in cases of emergency, companies of foot artillery may be employed as field artillery.

Sec. 4. That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to arm and equip the field artillery as light artillery, horse artillery, siege artillery, or mountain artillery, or with any field or machine guns which are, or may be hereafter, adopted by the Secretary of War, as suitable for such service: Provided, That the number of electrician sergeants shall be as now authorized by law: And provided, That first-class gunners shall receive two dollars per month, and second-class gunners one dollar per month, in addition to their pay.

Sec. 5. That the increase herein provided for the artillery shall be made as follows: Not less than twenty per centum each succeeding year, until the total number provided for shall have been attained. All vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the artillery arm. Second lieutenants of infantry or cavalry may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred to the artillery arm, taking rank therein according to date of commission, and such transfers shall be subject to approval by a board of artillery officers appointed to pass upon the capacity of such officers for artillery service: Provided, That the increase of officers of artillery shall be only in proportion to the increase of men.

Sec. 6. That each regiment of infantry shall consist of 1 colonel, one lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 15 captains, 15 first lieutenants, 15 second lieutenants, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 3 battalion sergeants major, 2 color sergeants with rank, pay and allowances of battalion sergeant major, 1 band, and 12 companies, organized into three battalions of 4 companies each.

Of the officers herein provided the captains and lieutenants not required for duty with the companies shall be available for detail as regimental and battalion staff officers, and such other details as may be authorized by law or regulations.

Battalion adjutants shall receive \$1,800 per annum and the allowances of 1st lieutenant, mounted; battalion quartermasters and commissaries shall receive \$1,600 per annum and the allowances of second lieutenant, mounted. Each infantry band shall be organized as now provided by law. Each infantry company shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 1 artificer, and 48 privates, the commissioned officers to be assigned from those hereinbefore provided: Provided, That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of sergeants in any company of infantry to 6, the number of corporals to 10, and the number of privates to 127, but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not, at any time, be exceeded.

Sec. 7. That the enlisted force of the corps of engineers shall consist of 1 band and 3 battalions of engineers. The engineers' band shall be organized as now provided by law for bands of infantry regiments. Each battalion of engineers shall consist of 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, and four companies. Each company of engineers shall consist of 1 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, with the rank, pay and allowances of ser-

geant, 8 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 cooks, 2 first class and 38 second class privates: Provided, That the President may, in his discretion, increase the number of sergeants in any company of engineers to 12, the number of corporals to 18, the number of first class privates to 64, and the number of second class privates to 64; but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not at any time be exceeded: Provided, That officers detailed from the Corps of Engineers to serve as battalion adjutants, battalion quartermasters and commissaries shall, while so serving, receive the pay and allowances herein authorized for battalion staff officers of infantry regiments.

Sec. 8. That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the Army, at the rate of 1 for each regiment of cavalry, artillery and infantry in the U. S. Service with the rank, pay and allowances of captains of infantry: Provided, That no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the Regular Army who shall have passed the age of 40 years, nor until he shall have established his fitness as required by existing law: And provided, That the office of post chaplain be abolished, and the officers now holding commissions as chaplains, or who may hereafter be appointed chaplains, shall be assigned to regiments. Chaplains may be assigned to such station as the Secretary of War shall direct, and they may be transferred, as chaplains, from one branch of the Service or from one regiment to another by the Secretary of War without further commission. When serving in the field, chaplains shall be furnished with necessary means of transportation by the Quartermaster's Department.

Sec. 9. That the Adjutant General's Department shall consist of one adjutant general with the rank of major general during the service of the present incumbent of the office and with the rank of brigadier general thereafter, five assistant adjutants general with the rank of colonel, seven assistant adjutants general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and fifteen assistant adjutants general with the rank of major: Provided, That all vacancies created or caused by this section shall, as far as possible, be filled by promotion according to seniority of officers of the Adjutant General's Department.

Sec. 10. That the Inspector General's Department shall consist of one inspector general with the rank of brigadier general, four inspectors general with the rank of colonel, four inspectors general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and eight inspectors general with the rank of major: Provided, That all vacancies created or caused by this section shall be filled, as far as possible, by promotion according to seniority of officers of the Inspector General's Department.

Sec. 11. That the Judge Advocate General's Department shall consist of 1 judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier general, 2 judge advocates with the rank of colonel, 3 judge advocates with the rank of lieutenant colonel, 6 judge advocates with the rank of major, and for each geographical department of the tactical division of troops not provided with a judge advocate from the list of officers holding permanent commissions in the Judge Advocate's Department 1 judge advocate with the rank, pay and allowances of captain, mounted. Promotions to vacancies above the grade of major, created or caused by this act, shall be made according to the rules of seniority, from officers now holding commissions in the Judge Advocate General's Department. Vacancies caused or created by this act in the grade of major may be filled by appointment of officers holding commissions as judge advocate of volunteers since April 21, 1898. Vacancies which may occur thereafter in the grade of major in the Judge Advocate General's Department shall be filled by appointment of officers of the line or of persons who have satisfactorily served as judge advocates of volunteers since April 21, 1898, and whose age at date of appointment shall not exceed 40 years. Acting judge advocates provided for herein shall be detailed from officers of the grades of captain or first lieutenant of the line of the Army who while so serving shall continue to hold their commissions in the arm of the Service to which they permanently belong. Upon completion of a tour of duty not exceeding four years they shall be returned to the arm in which commissioned, and shall not be again detailed until they shall have completed two years' duty with the arm of the Service in which commissioned.

Sec. 12. That the Quartermaster's Department shall consist of 1 quartermaster general with the rank of brigadier general, 6 quartermasters with the rank of colonel, 9 quartermasters with the rank of lieutenant colonel, 18 quartermasters with the rank of major, 54 quartermasters with the rank of captain, mounted; the military storekeeper now provided for by law, and 150 post quartermaster sergeants: Provided, That all vacancies in the grade of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, as now prescribed by law. That to fill vacancies in the grade of captain created by this act in the Quartermaster's Department the President is authorized to appoint officers who have at any time served as volunteers subsequent to April 21, 1898, and whose age at the date of appointment shall not exceed 40 years.

Sec. 13. That the Subsistence Department shall consist of 1 commissary general with the rank of brigadier general, 3 commissaries with the rank of colonel, 9 commissaries with the rank of lieutenant colonel, 9 commissaries with the rank of major, 27 commissaries with the rank of captain, mounted, the number of commissaries now authorized by law who shall hereafter be known as post commissary sergeants: Provided, That all vacancies in the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, as now prescribed by law. That to fill vacancies in the grade of captain created by this act in the Subsistence Department the President is authorized to appoint persons who have at any time served as volunteers subsequent to April 21, 1898, and whose age at date of appointment shall not exceed 40 years.

Sec. 14. That the Medical Department shall consist of 1 surgeon general with the rank of brigadier general, 8 surgeons with the rank of colonel, 12 surgeons with the rank of lieutenant colonel, 20 surgeons with the rank of major, 20 assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant colonel or first lieutenant and hospital corps, as now authorized by law, and the nurse corps: Provided, That all vacancies in the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, subject to the examination now prescribed by law: And provided, That the period during which any assistant surgeon in the volunteer Army shall have served as a surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Volunteer Army during the war with Spain or since shall be counted as a portion of the 5 years' service required to entitle him to the rank of captain: And provided also, That nothing in this section shall affect the relative rank for promotion of any assistant surgeon now in the Service or who may be hereafter appointed therein as determined by the date of his appointment or commission and as fixed in accordance with existing law and regulations: Provided further, That in cases of emergency the Secretary of War, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many contract surgeons as may be necessary, at a compensation not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per month. That on or after the passage of this act the President may appoint for duty in the Philippine Islands fifty surgeons of volunteers with the rank and pay of major, and one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons of volunteers with the rank and pay of captain, for a period of two years: Provided, That so many of these volunteer medical officers as are not required shall be honorably discharged the Service whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War their services are no longer necessary: Provided, That the Surgeon General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ dental surgeons to serve the officers and enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer Army, in the proportion of not to exceed one for every one thousand of said Army, and not exceeding thirty in all. Said dental surgeons shall be employed as contract surgeons under the terms and conditions applicable to army contract surgeons and shall be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges,

trained in the several branches of dentistry, of good moral and professional character, and shall pass a satisfactory professional examination: Provided, That three of the number of dental surgeons to be employed shall be first appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, with reference to their fitness for assignment under the direction of the Surgeon General, to the special service of conducting the examinations and supervising the operations of the others; and for such special service an extra compensation of sixty dollars monthly will be allowed: Provided further, That dental college graduates now employed in the Hospital Corps who have been detailed for a period of not less than 12 months to render dental service to the Army and who are shown by the reports of their superior officers to have rendered such service satisfactorily may be appointed contract dental surgeons without examination.

Provided, That the Secretary of War be authorized to appoint in the Hospital Corps, in addition to the 20 hospital stewards now allowed by law, 100 hospital stewards: Provided, That men who have served as hospital stewards of volunteer regiments or acted in that capacity during and since the Spanish-American war for more than six months may be appointed hospital stewards in the Regular Army: And provided further, That all men so appointed shall be of good moral character and shall have passed a satisfactory mental and physical examination.

Sec. 15. That the Nurse Corps (female) shall consist of 1 superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall be a graduate of a hospital training school having a course of instruction of not less than two years, whose appointment may be terminated at his discretion, whose compensation shall be \$1,800 per annum, and of as many chief nurses, nurses and reserve nurses as may be needed. Reserve nurses may be assigned to active duty when the emergency of the Service demands, but shall receive no compensation except when on such duty: Provided, That all nurses in the Nurse Corps shall be appointed or removed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, and they shall be graduates of hospital training schools, and shall have passed a satisfactory professional, moral, mental and physical examination: And provided, That the Superintendent and nurses shall receive transportation and necessary expenses when traveling under orders; that the pay and allowances of nurses, and of reserve nurses, when on active service shall be \$40 per month when on duty in the United States and \$20 per month when without the limits of the United States. They shall be entitled to quarters, subsistence and medical attendance during illness, and they may be granted leaves of absence for 30 days, with pay, for each calendar year; and, when serving as chief nurses, their pay may be increased by authority of the Secretary of War, such increase not to exceed \$5 per month. Payments to the Nurse Corps shall be made by the Pay Department.

Sec. 16. That the grade of veterinarian of the second class in cavalry regiments, United States Army, is hereby abolished, and hereafter the two veterinarians authorized for each cavalry regiment and the one veterinarian authorized for each artillery regiment shall receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants, mounted. Such number of veterinarians as the Secretary of War may authorize shall be employed to attend animals pertaining to the Quartermaster's or other Departments not directly connected with the cavalry and artillery regiments, at a compensation not exceeding \$100 per month.

Sec. 17. That the Pay Department shall consist of 1 paymaster general with the rank of brigadier general, 3 paymasters with the rank of colonel, 4 paymasters with the rank of lieutenant colonel, 9 paymasters with the rank of major, and 27 paymasters with the rank of captain, mounted: Provided, That all vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, as now prescribed by law, and no more appointments to the grade of major and paymaster shall be made until the number of majors and paymasters is reduced below 9: And provided, That persons who had served in the Volunteer Army since April 21, 1898, as additional paymasters, and whose age at the date of appointment shall not exceed 40 years, may be appointed to positions in the grade of captain created by this section, and the persons so appointed to the grade of captain shall be promoted according to seniority to vacancies in the grade of major occurring after the number of majors has been reduced to 9. So long as there remain surplus majors an equal number of vacancies shall be held in the grade of captain, so that the total number of paymasters authorized by this section shall not be exceeded at any time.

Sec. 18. That the Corps of Engineers shall consist of 1 chief of engineers with the rank of brigadier general, 7 colonels, 14 lieutenant colonels, 28 majors, 40 captains, 40 first lieutenants, and 30 second lieutenants. The enlisted force provided in section 11 of this act and the officers serving therein shall be divided into two lines of the Army: Provided, That the Chief of Engineers shall be selected as now provided by law, and hereafter vacancies in the Corps of Engineers in all other grades above that of 2d lieutenant shall be filled, as far as possible, by promotion according to seniority from the Corps of Engineers: And provided also, That vacancies remaining in the grades of 1st and 2d lieutenants may be filled by transfer of officers of the Regular Army, subject to such professional examination as may be approved by the Secretary of War. All vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant not filled by transfer shall be left open for future promotions from the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy.

Sec. 19. That the Ordnance Department shall consist of 1 chief of ordnance with the rank of brigadier general, 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, 12 majors, 24 captains, and 24 first lieutenants, the ordnance storekeeper, and the enlisted men, including ordnance sergeants, as now prescribed by law. All vacancies created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion and appointment as now prescribed by law.

Sec. 20. That the Signal Corps shall consist of 1 chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier general, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 9 captains, 9 first lieutenants, 30 first class sergeants, 120 sergeants, 150 corporals, 250 first-class privates, 150 second-class privates, and 40 cooks: Provided, That vacancies created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion of officers of the Signal Corps according to seniority, as now provided by law. Vacancies remaining after such promotions may be filled by appointment of persons who have served in the volunteer Signal Corps since April 21, 1898, but no such person shall be appointed until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his physical, moral and professional qualifications, and no person not now or previously in the Regular Army shall be appointed to the grade of captain or first lieutenant in the Signal Corps after he shall have reached the age of 40 years: Provided, That the President is authorized to continue in service during the present emergency for duty in the Philippine Islands 10 volunteer signal officers with the rank of first lieutenant, and 10 volunteer signal officers with the rank of second lieutenant. This authority shall extend only for the period when their services may be absolutely necessary, not to exceed 6 months.

Sec. 21. That the officers of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department shall be a chief of said office with the rank of brigadier general and an assistant chief of said office with the rank of major: Provided, That any person appointed to be chief of the Record and Pension Office after the passage of this act shall have the rank of colonel.

Sec. 22. That so long as there remain any officers holding permanent appointments in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, they shall be promoted according to seniority in the several grades, as now provided by law, and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to vacancies which can be filled by such promotions, or to the periods for which the officers so promoted shall hold such appointments, and when any vacancy, except that of the chief of the department or corps, shall occur, it shall be filled by detail from the line of the

Army, and no more permanent appointments shall be made in those departments or corps. Such details shall be made from the grade in which the vacancies exist, under such system of examination as the President may from time to time prescribe.

All officers so detailed shall serve for a period of four years unless sooner relieved, at the expiration of which time they shall return to duty with the line, and officers below the rank of lieutenant colonel shall not again be eligible for selection in either staff department until they shall have served two years with the line.

Sec. 23. That each position vacated by officers of the line, transferred to any department of the staff for tours of service under this act, shall be filled by promotion in the line until the total number detailed equals the number authorized for duty in each staff department. Thereafter vacancies caused by details from the line to the staff shall be filled by officers returning from tours of staff duty. If under the operation of this act the number of officers returned to any particular arm of the Service at any time exceeds the number authorized by law in any grade, promotions to that grade shall cease until the number has been reduced to that authorized.

Sec. 24. That vacancies in the grade of field officers and captain, created by this act, in the cavalry, artillery and infantry shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in each branch, respectively. Vacancies existing after the promotions have been made shall be provided for as follows: A sufficient number shall be reserved in the rank of second lieutenant for the next graduating class of the U. S. Military Academy. Persons not over 40 years of age who shall have served at any time as volunteers subsequent to April 21, 1898, may be ordered before boards of officers for such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and those who may establish their fitness before the examining boards may be appointed to the grades of first or second lieutenant in the Regular Army, taking rank in the respective grades according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service; but no officer appointed under the provisions of this section shall be placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service, and nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army.

Enlisted men of volunteers may be appointed second lieutenants in the Regular Army under the same conditions now authorized by law for enlisted men of the Regular Army.

Sec. 25. That to fill vacancies occurring from time to time in the several organizations serving without the limits of the United States with trained men, the President is authorized to enlist recruits in numbers equal to 4 per centum in excess of the total strength authorized for such organizations.

Sec. 26. That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct.

Sec. 27. That the Secretary of War is authorized to detach from the Army at large such number of enlisted men as may be necessary to perform duty at the various recruiting stations, and while performing such duty one member of each party shall have the rank, pay and allowances of sergeant, and one the rank, pay and allowances of corporal of the arm of the Service to which they respectively belong.

Sec. 28. That when the exigencies of the Service of any officer who would be entitled to promotion upon examination require him to remain from any place where an examining board could be convened, the President is hereby authorized to promote such officer, subject to examination, and the examination shall take place as soon thereafter as practicable. If upon examination the officer be found disqualified for promotion, he shall, upon the approval of the proceedings by the Secretary of War, be treated in the same manner as if he had been examined prior to promotion.

Sec. 29. That when in the opinion of the President the interest of the Service will be benefited thereby, he is empowered to place upon the retired list, by executive order, any officer who has been suspended from duty, either by sentence of court-martial or by virtue of executive order in mitigation of such sentence, for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age.

Sec. 30. That all officers who have served during the war with Spain, or since, as officers of the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States, and have been honorably discharged from the Service by resignation or otherwise, shall be entitled to bear the official title and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in the Regular or Volunteer Service.

Sec. 31. That any officer of the Army who is on the active list above the grade of brigadier general, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and pay of the next higher grade, except such officers as may be retired under section 29 of this act. This section shall apply to officers who have been retired on or since Aug. 11, 1898, but shall not apply to any officer whose active service in the Army, exclusive of service as a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, does not exceed 35 years, and it shall not apply to any officer who has been placed on the retired list by virtue of any special act of Congress or to any officer who has already received such higher grade: Provided, That the President is hereby authorized to select from the brigadier generals of volunteers two volunteer officers without regard to age and appoint them to be brigadier generals of the United States Army for the purpose of placing them on the retired list; Provided further, That the President is hereby authorized to select from the retired list of the Army an officer not above the rank of brigadier general who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain, in command of a separate army, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so selected to be major general, United States Army, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list.

Sec. 31 has occasioned much debate, and at last accounts it was withdrawn.

Sec. 32. That when in his opinion the conditions in the Philippine Islands justify such action the President is authorized to enlist natives of those islands for service in the Army, to be organized as scouts, with such officers as he shall deem necessary for their proper control, or as troops or companies, as authorized by this act, for the Regular Army. The President is further authorized, in his discretion, to form companies, organized as are companies of the Regular Army, in squadrons or battalions, with officers and non-commissioned officers corresponding to similar organizations in the cavalry and infantry arms. The total number of enlisted men in said native organizations shall not exceed 12,000, and the total enlisted force of the line of the Army, together with such native force, shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

The majors to command the squadrons and battalions shall be selected by the President from captains of the line of the Regular Army, and while so serving they shall have the rank, pay and allowances of the grade of major. The captains of the troops or companies shall be selected by the President from first lieutenants of the line of the Regular Army, and while so serving they shall have the rank, pay and allowances of captain of the arm to which assigned. The squadron and battalion staff officers, first and second lieutenants of companies, shall be selected from the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army of not less than 2 years' service, or from officers or non-commissioned officers serving, or who have served, in the volunteers during or since the war with Spain, and officers of those grades shall be given provisional appointments for periods of four years each, and no such appointments shall be continued for a second or subsequent term unless the officers' conduct shall have been satisfactory in every respect. The pay and allowances of provisional officers of native organizations shall be those authorized for officers of like grades in the Regular Army. The pay of the enlisted men shall be one-half that authorized for the Regular Army, and rations and clothing allowances to be authorized shall be fixed by the Secretary of War.

When, in the opinion of the President, natives of the Philippine Islands shall, by their services and character, show fitness for command, the President is authorized to make provisional appointments to the grades of second and first lieutenants from such natives, who, when so appointed, shall have the pay and allowances to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not exceeding those of corresponding grades of the Regular Army.

Sec. 33. That the President is authorized to organize and maintain one provisional regiment of not exceeding 3 battalions of infantry, for service in Porto Rico, the enlisted strength thereof to be composed of natives of that island. The regiment shall be organized as to numbers, pay and allowances as authorized for infantry regiments of the Regular Army. The field officers shall be elected from officers of the next lower grades in the Regular Army, and shall, while so serving in the higher grade, have the rank, pay and allowances thereof. The company and regimental and battalion staff officers shall be appointed by the President. The President may, in his discretion, continue with their own consent the volunteer officers and enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment, whose terms of service expire by law July 1, 1901. Enlistments for the Porto Rico regiment shall be made for periods of three years, unless sooner discharged. The regiment shall be continued in service until further directed by Congress.

Sec. 34. The sale of or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or Army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

Sec. 35. That nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer from the Regular Army or to deprive him of the commission which he now holds therein.

Sec. 36. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe the kinds and quantities of the component article of the Army ration, and to direct the issue of substitutive equivalent articles in place of any such components whenever, in his opinion, economy and due regard to the health and comfort of the troops may so require.

Sec. 37. That the distinctive badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States during the Spanish-American war and the incident insurrection in the Philippines may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organizations in their own right.

VOLUNTEER OFFICER IN ARREST.

The War Department has been informed that Capt. Cyril W. King, Quartermaster of Volunteers, was arrested by United States authorities at Mobile, Ala., on Jan. 7, on the charge of having accepted bribes from the contractor engaged in the work of the improvements under progress at Fort Morgan. This contractor, Mr. J. H. Hobson, is a cousin of Naval Constructor Hobson. It seems from the statements made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department that Captain King has been for some time suspected of working to the disadvantage of the government in conjunction with the contractor. He was in charge of the improvements being made at the Fort, and in such capacity it was his duty to see that all the material furnished by the contractor was up to the requirements. It is said that Captain King told the contractor, Mr. Hobson, some weeks ago that the material being used was not all it should be, but that if he (Hobson) would pay him the sum of \$5,000 he would see that all the condemned material was placed in the buildings. The contractor claims he paid Captain King \$500 on Nov. 2 and the same amount on the 19th of that month. Learning that the officer was being watched by the authorities of the government, Hobson made an agreement with the detectives that he would give evidence to convict King if he would not be molested. It was decided that the contractor would give Captain King \$1,000 in marked bills, which he did, and which, when he was arrested immediately afterwards, were found in the possession of the officer.

Captain King is now under arrest and will be tried by the civil authorities. If found guilty, it is said at the War Department that it will not be necessary to have the officer court-martialed, and that he will simply be discharged from the service on the ground that "his services are no longer required." Capt. Cyril W. King was appointed an assistant quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of captain, May 27, 1898. Since that time he has been continuously in service. He proclaims his innocence but as yet has refused to make any statement.

The Congressional Investigating Committee in the Booz case took testimony the past week at Bristol, Pa., Philadelphia and West Point, and went over practically the same ground as that covered by the military court's inquiry, no new testimony of any particular significance being developed. The report of the military court has been made to Secretary Root.

The Alumni Association of the U. S. R. C. S. will in future offer two prizes to the graduating class of the practice ship Chase. The first prize, a sword, will be awarded to the cadet graduating number one in his class. The second prize, a pair of binoculars, will be awarded to the cadet excelling in practical seamanship.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature to cede Governors Island to the Federal Government. The island is already government property, and the bill in question relates to the land under the waters, "to be filled up which is in the State."

The Missouri House of Representatives has adopted a resolution "extending sympathy to the people of the Philippine archipelago in their heroic struggle for freedom."

PERSONALS.

Major W. J. Turner, U. S. A., should be addressed at Oak Grove Post Office, D. C.

Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, U. S. N., arrived at the Navy Yard, Boston, this week for duty.

Ensign A. W. Marshall, U. S. N., is on duty on the U. S. S. Monadnock, on the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. W. C. Read, 36th U. S. Inf., should be addressed at 2020 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. D. A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., U. S. A., is at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Mrs. W. H. Everett has left Asheville, N. C., for Washington, D. C., where she is located at the Portland.

Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf., on sick leave, is in the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., ill with malarial fever.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Virginia Washington Swayne, daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., to Mr. Harold Lomas, of Manchester, England.

Capt. Arthur T. Marix, U. S. M. C., recently on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, has changed station to Norfolk, Va.

Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th U. S. Inf., is en route to Presidio, Cal., from which place he will soon leave for the Philippines.

Lieut. A. P. S. Hyde, 7th Art., recently married in New York, now changes base under recent orders from Fort Slocum to Fort Riley.

The nomination of Mr. Frederick E. Rittman, of Ohio, to the Auditor for the War Department, was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 5.

Capt. W. H. Hart, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., a recent arrival in New York, has established his office in the Army Building, New York City.

Mr. Dudley A. Robertson, who went to Manila last year with Colonel Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General, is home on a visit to his parents at Governors Island, N. Y.

Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, 4th Art., son of Col. W. J. Volkmar, U. S. A., is at present seeking recuperation at Centre Moriches, Long Island. He is on sick leave from Fort McHenry, Md.

The numerous temporary recruiting details of various centres made by the A. G. O., this week, indicate that when the Army bill is passed and becomes a law, the machinery of effective recruiting will at once be set in motion.

Lieut. Reginald Belknap, U. S. N., who has been detailed as aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Remy, Asiatic Station, is a son of the venerable Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., who has lived in Boston since his retirement.

Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Beardslee, has a leave of absence, with permission to remain abroad until Aug. 1, 1901, and will travel for some time in the far East, his address being in care of Comes & Co., Yokohama, Japan.

During the special investigation of alleged bribery against Capt. C. W. King, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at Fort Logan, in charge of the extensive construction there, Lieut. Wyllie, of Fort Morgan, Ala., has taken over the duties of constructing quartermaster.

The hope of hearing from Henry Cecil Fitzgerald, formerly a paymaster of the Volunteers, in whose accounts a shortage of about \$3,000 was found, having been entirely abandoned by the officials of the War Department, he has been discharged from the service.

Capt. S. D. Butler, U. S. M. C., convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever and a wound, results of his experiences in China, arrived in Washington, D. C., Jan. 9. He is still very weak, and will go to West Chester, Pa., his home, on Jan. 17 to be the guest of honor at a public reception.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Hall, U. S. N., of the Steam Engineering Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who was seriously injured early last December, reported for duty on Jan. 7. Within a short time Lieutenant Commander Hall will be granted three months' leave and with Mrs. Hall will go South.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Allen Bates, daughter of Colonel J. A. Bates, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., to Capt. Robert Sewell, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., on duty at Schuylkill Arsenal, Pa., son of Senator Sewell of New Jersey.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., has recently contributed an article to the London "Mail," in which he strongly protests against the charges, too often reiterated in the press here and abroad, that our troops in the Philippines are teaching lessons of drunkenness and savagery to the natives.

Capt. S. C. Lemly, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, left New York Jan. 4 for Havana under orders to examine and appraise the steel floating dry dock belonging to Spain which Congress has authorized the Navy Department to buy. With him were also Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Roelker, Civil Engineer L. M. Cox and Naval Constructor Elliott Snow.

The Camp of the Army of Tennessee, United Confederate Veterans, at a recent meeting at New Orleans, seems, according to press despatches, to have done an ungracious thing in adopting a resolution protesting against an invitation to President McKinley to attend the Confederate reunion at Memphis next spring. The hatchet occasionally gets its head above the ground, though not often.

Lieut. Warren W. Whitside, 10th U. S. Cav., and a son of Gen. S. M. Whitside, U. S. V., was married at Manzanillo, Cuba, Jan. 10, to Miss Lillian Rigney, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Rigney, the millionaire proprietor of Ceibahuca, near Manzanillo, the largest sugar plantation in the province. The wedding was a brilliant social event. The band of the 10th U. S. Cavalry was present during the ceremony.

Capt. C. J. Barclay, U. S. N., who has been on waiting orders at his home in New Bedford, Mass., in anticipation of being assigned to the Charlestown Navy Yard as captain and executive officer, in succession to Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson, who becomes a rear admiral Jan. 29, received formal orders on Jan. 3 to report Jan. 5 at the yard for duty. Captain Barclay for the present is simply on a general assignment "for such duty as the commandant may direct."

Appointments to the Military Academy were made this week as follows: Jarvis J. Bain, Martinsville, Ind.; Oliver M. Kinnison (Alt.), Greenville, Mo.; George E. Osborn (Alt.), Mo.; William M. Bryan, Mars Hill, N. C.; T. W. Jones, Jr. (Alt.), Acton, N. C.; Raymond Lanigan (Alt.), Buffalo, N. Y.; H. T. Herring, Jackson, Tenn.; Louis F. Schultz, New York, N. Y.; Tom D. O'Neill, Albany, N. Y.; B. T. Merchant (Alt.), Watervliet, N. Y.

Surgeon General Van Reypen, U. S. N., has received from Medical Inspector Harmon, on duty at Yokohama, a recent letter to him from Count Sano, President of the Japanese Red Cross Society, and says: "The Japanese Red Cross Society is very active in its ministrations to their own soldiers and sailors returned from the China war, and it is equally kind and attentive to the sick and wounded in the foreign hospitals here. Count Sano is a member of the Imperial Privy Council and a prominent man in Tokio."

President McKinley on Jan. 4 appointed the following members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy for 1901: J. F. R. Foss, president of the Nicholas National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn.; Hon. John P. Swasey, Canton, Me.; Capt. William C. Shackford, South Orange, N. J.; Park Benjamin, New York; Hon. Henry A. Marsh, Worcester, Mass.; Gen. E. S. Bragg, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., retired, Newport, R. I. The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following members of the Board: Representatives G. A. Pearre, of Maryland; E. F. Loud, of California, and Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana.

PERSONALS.

Miss Isabella S. Morrow sailed on the transport Hancock on Jan. 1 for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam.

Lieut. H. W. Schull, 2d Art., has left Havana to spend January and February with friends in the United States.

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, 6th Inf., who has recently had his sick leave extended, is visiting at Three Oaks, Michigan.

We are sorry to learn that Comdr. Frederick R. Smith, U. S. N., retired, is suffering from very poor health at his home in Binghamton, N. Y.

Col. C. R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surgeon General, and Major Chas. G. Walcott, 44th Inf., have returned to Manila from a pleasant visit to Hong Kong.

Capt. J. A. Lundeen and Lieut. H. L. Steele, 7th Art., of Fort Greble, Jamestown, R. I., spent a portion of this week at Fort Adams on court-martial service.

Army officers lately registering in New York are Major E. S. Godfrey, Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Major S. S. Leach, Grand Hotel, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Holland House.

Gen. S. M. Whitside suspended, on Jan. 8, the Mayor of Santiago de Cuba for malfeasance in office. The action was taken under orders from Governor General Leonard Wood.

Lieut. Chas. K. Hutchinson of New Haven, commanding the First Division, Naval Militia of Connecticut, has resigned. He was one of the founders of the Naval Militia in Connecticut.

Capt. Edward T. Brown, 7th Art., of Fort Warren, Mass., paid a pleasant visit this week to brother officers at Fort Adams, R. I., to which post he was recently ordered on court-martial service.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who is, to some extent, ubiquitous, was the guest of honor at a recent dinner and reception, given by the Union League Club of Brooklyn at their beautiful clubhouse in that city.

Lieut. A. J. Jenkins, 1st Art., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 9, and is now preparing to take Battery B, 1st Art., from that post to Fort Trumbull, Conn., where it will take station for the present.

Lieut. H. A. Webber, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., will sail about Jan. 15 on the transport Wright, from New York to Manila, in charge of a cargo of medicines and medical supplies for the troops in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, commanding the District of Porto Rico, has ordered the discontinuance of the military post at Adjuntas and has sent Lieut. C. H. Hamilton and the detachment to Henry Barracks, Cayey, for station.

Capt. C. M. Chester, U. S. N., while at Aden, in the Red Sea, recently, with his battleship, the Kentucky, entertained the British officers of the station, who minutely inspected the vessel and expressed the highest admiration for it.

Cadet Edward M. Johnston, U. S. M. A., hailing from Oregon, passed recently before the Examining Board at West Point first in all the subjects of his class—ordnance, engineering, gunnery, law and history—a somewhat unusual distinction.

Hawaii, being entitled to two cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, steps are now being taken, looking to preliminary examinations of candidates at Honolulu. The native or half-breed Hawaiian young men are said to excel in athletic sports.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood recently attended a ball on the German cruiser in Havana harbor and were received with special honors, the excellent band on the ship playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and other American patriotic tunes.

Major Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., was expected in New York this week from Chicago, to attend a dinner to be given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria, Jan. 10, but a despatch from Chicago states that he is very ill there with the grip.

Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., Naval Attache at London, gave a large party at his residence in Park Lane on the occasion of the parade on the return to London of Field Marshal Lord Roberts. Nearly 50 persons were entertained at luncheon, among whom were many Americans.

Miss Virginia Root, a niece of Secretary of War Root, and a lady prominent in society in San Bernardino, Cal., has been distinguishing herself by pursuing a burglar, attempting to enter her residence, and by promptly calling for assistance, succeeding in effecting his arrest.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., as president of the "Booz" Court of Inquiry, has forwarded the proceedings of the Court to Washington for the action of the Secretary of War. They have not yet been made public, although, of course, the usual predictions are being made by "those who always know."

It is hoped that when President McKinley reaches El Paso in May next en route to California, he will have an opportunity of shaking hands with President Diaz of Mexico. The meeting, if it takes place, will be in the centre of the international bridge that spans the Rio Grande River, marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

From Fort Thomas, Ky., comes the direful news that a private, on duty in the cook house, has required the attention of the Summary Court to the extent of five dollars for "carelessness in allowing a mouse to be served with the hash." At supper, it appears, one of the partakers found the mouse and at once the whole company dived for the outside. A mitigating circumstance is alleged that the mouse crawled into the hash while the cook's back was turned.

From a Pekin paper we learn that while the transport Athenian was lying at Taku, Mr. Davidson, her third officer, while walking the deck, chewing a Japanese toothpick, inadvertently swallowed it. Soon he began to show symptoms of nervous distress. The ship's doctor was called, and he sent ashore for further medical assistance. The toothpick passed down through the unfortunate man's throat and into the stomach. Almost immediately inflammation set in and despite all attention, Mr. Davidson died of peritonitis.

The Pennsylvania Commandery, Loyal Legion, has nominated the following for officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Capt. C. Ellis Stevens, D. C. L., LL. D.; vice commanders, Brig. Gen. Wm. W. M. Davis, U. S. V.; Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral John Crittenden Watson, U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. A.; secretary and registrar, Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson; treasurer, Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell; chaplain, Capt. Henry A. F. Hoyt, U. S. V.; judge advocate, Commander Adolph Marx, U. S. N.; surgeon, Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, U. S. A.; council, Hon. John M. Scott, Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., Pay Director Alexander W. Russel, U. S. N.

Capt. George A. Converse, U. S. N., was on Jan. 5 selected to command the U. S. S. Illinois.

Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Chief Signal Officer in Cuba, is visiting friends in the United States.

Lieut. G. Souard Turner, 10th Inf., late A. D. C. to General Wilson, has gone to Indianapolis for a tour of recruiting duty in that city.

The wife and children of Major Thomas Cruse, Department Quartermaster at Manila, P. I., were to join him at his station on Dec. 25, 1900.

Recent advices from Madrid are to the effect that Admiral Cervera is seriously ill. Since his acquittal by court-martial in July, 1899, he has been living in retirement.

Capt. J. K. Cree, 6th Art., lately at Columbus Barracks, O., is expected to join his battery at Fort Trumbull, Conn., from Fort McPherson, Ga., towards the end of January.

We are indebted to Col. F. L. Scott, Adjutant General, Department of Cuba, for a copy of a neat directory of officers at Gen. Wood's headquarters, corrected to Jan. 2, 1901.

Brig. Gen. A. B. Carey, U. S. A., and family, left New York on Jan. 2 for San Diego, Cal., where they will remain until the end of March. They will stop at the Coronado Beach Hotel.

Among the officers of the Navy on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, reported as suffering with the grip are Col. R. L. Meade, Capt. A. T. Marix, Lieut. W. A. Pickering and Capt. W. H. Brownson.

Lieut. Walter E. Stewart, Jr., 3d U. S. Inf., lately on duty with his regiment in the Philippines, is spending the month of January on leave and on the 31st will leave the service to engage in civil pursuits.

Gen. Clinton D. McDougall, just appointed U. S. Marshal for the northern district of New York, is a distinguished Civil War veteran, serving as colonel of the 11th New York and brevetted brigadier general.

Mr. Henry A. Lyman, manager of the Navy department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., has removed his office from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., the District of Columbia having been added to his field.

Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 6th U. S. Inf., according to advices from San Francisco is to be married in that city Jan. 16 to Miss Margaret Cole. Shortly after the marriage Lieutenant Crimmins with his bride is to sail for Manila for duty with his regiment.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, U. S. N., Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance at Nixon's Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J., and Gas Engine and Power Works, Morris Heights, N. Y., has been ill for the past week with the "grip." He is now able to resume his duties.

Lieut. Lawrence Halstead, 13th Inf., recently promoted, is at present on leave at Riverside, Cincinnati, Ohio, and at its expiration will join at Columbus Barracks, O., en route to the Philippines. He is expected on a short visit to Governors Island before joining at Columbus Barracks.

Oscar S. Durfee, who was an officer of the 2d Vol. Engineers during the Spanish-American war, and mustered out last March, is said to be short in his accounts in a civil position held by him in Havana. He was in no way now connected with the military establishment.

Capt. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., well known in New York, having been stationed there for some time past, first at Governors Island and latterly at Fort Hancock, is preparing to go to Manila, via San Francisco. Captain Howard is one of the most efficient of our younger medical officers of the Army.

President and Mrs. McKinley were unable, on account of indisposition, to go to Canton, Ohio, to attend the recent interment of the body of Assistant Paymaster James S. Barton, U. S. N., the President's nephew, who died about two months ago on the Asiatic Station. Many prominent citizens of Canton and vicinity were present at the last sad rites.

The assignment of Count von Goetzen as Governor of German East Africa, will place a one-time Baltimore lady upon as high a social plane as that enjoyed by Lady Curzon, formerly Miss Leiter of Chicago, and now wife of the Viceroy of British India. As the wife of the Governor of German East Africa, the Countess von Goetzen will be the first lady among 6,000,000 people.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and other prominent personages made interesting addresses at the celebration, Jan. 5 at Sherry's, of George Washington's wedding anniversary by members of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Donald McLean, the chapter regent, welcomed those of the male sex present, saying: "How can we celebrate a wedding without men?"

The officers of the British garrison at Bermuda on Jan. 5 took part in a dance and dinner given by the officers of the U. S. S. Annapolis. Frolic, Wompatuck and Piscataqua, in St. George's Harbor for coal. The flagship Annapolis was visited by Colonel Woods, of the Royal Artillery, who was accompanied by his staff. A large number of civilians also visited the ship. A grand ball was given in their honor Jan. 8.

The New York "Herald," referring to a recent brilliant dance at West Point to mark the advent of the new century, reports among the present, "Major General and Mrs. MacArthur, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Grant." We presume the ladies, who have been visiting there were present, but have our doubts about the presence of their gallant husbands, who might have been there in spirit, but are certainly in the Philippines in body.

A set of battalion colors were on Jan. 5 presented to the U. S. S. Alabama at the Navy Yard, New York, by Mrs. W. H. Brownson, wife of Captain Brownson, U. S. N., commanding the vessel. The ship's crew were marched ashore, headed by the band of the Alabama. Captain Brownson and Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Badger faced the men, while just behind them were two marines with battalion colors. Mrs. Brownson and her daughter stood near the colors. Miss Caroline Brownson, in presenting the battalion colors, consisting of the national ensign and the blue infantry flag, said: "In behalf of my mother, I present to the officers and crew of the Alabama these colors, and will you permit me to add mine to her best wishes for a pleasant cruise. May success ever attend this grand ship." Lieut. Comdr. Badger spoke briefly in acceptance. The color guard advanced and received the flags, at the same time unfurling them to the breeze, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The ship's crew then passed in review, returning to the warship. Captain and Mrs. Brownson and Miss Brownson and several invited guests were then entertained at lunch on board the receiving ship Vermont by Capt. H. C. Taylor.

Col. Tully McCrea, 6th U. S. Art., arrived at Manila on the transport Kilpatrick from New York Jan. 5.

Lieut. E. L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., recently on leave in New York, joined his regiment at Santiago, Cuba, this week.

General Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood gave a ball at The Palace, Havana, on the night of Dec. 27, which was a brilliant affair.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt after a round of visits in Washington, D. C., are now in Chicago, where their friends are legion.

Col. Charles Bentzoni and wife, after a pleasant sojourn in San Francisco, will visit Del Monte and Santa Barbara and later make their home in Los Angeles.

Lieut. Geo. W. Bunnell, Jr., 4th Art., left his recruiting station, 1125 Washington street, Boston, Mass., this week to spend until the middle of February on leave.

Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th Inf., on leave from Porto Rico, and Mrs. Wilder are recent visitors in St. Paul, where they were hospitably entertained by their many friends.

Lieut. George Mallison, U. S. N., in charge of the U. S. Hydrographic Office in Port Townsend, was a returning passenger Dec. 29 from Seattle on the Rosalie to Port Townsend, Washington.

Capt. John McA. Webster, U. S. A., retired, has just returned with his family to their home, 911 North Fourth street, Steubenville, Ohio, after a very pleasant visit of six weeks to New York and vicinity.

The salute fired from the guns of the old citadel of Quebec to usher in the twentieth century, marked also the 125th anniversary of the American attack upon Quebec, and the death of Gen. Richard Montgomery.

Col. La Rhett L. Livingston, U. S. A., and Mrs. Livingston, have returned to Washington, D. C., from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Stuart, at Wilming, Del., who is the widow of Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

Major Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary on the staff of Major General Brooke, arrived in Porto Rico this week on special service connected with supplies for the troops stationed on the island, and other official matters requiring consideration and report.

The President has directed the transfer of Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg, U. S. N., from list officers on furlough pay to the retired list. Authority is given him for such action by Section 1594 of the Revised Statutes. This officer was retired Dec. 15, 1891, for disability not incident to service.

Mr. James F. Rule, property clerk in the Commissary Department of Northern Luzon, in Charge of Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, 22d Inf., is, says a Manila correspondent, an old newspaper man, has a tenor voice excelled by few, and for a long time was tenor soloist accompanying Sousa's famous band throughout the United States.

Anton F. Miller, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., now in the Philippines, has finished a work entitled "A Manual for Hospital and Army Cooks, U. S. A." The author is a trained hotel steward and chef, having besides sixteen years Navy and Army experience as cook and steward. The book will be sent to the Surgeon General for his acceptance and publication.

Col. Jose Mainero, former commander of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, Mexican Army, recently sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for alleged cruelties to his troops, has appealed the case to the supreme military tribunal, and is now being finally reviewed. It is asserted that a private in the regiment received 1,500 blows from a cudgel, and died of his injuries.

A delegation from Virginia visited Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to the project to have the Government acquire the historic site in Yorktown, Va., where the Revolutionary struggle closed with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The site includes 500 acres and the old Moore mansion, which sheltered Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau when the surrender was made.

Great preparations are being made for the Lincoln anniversary celebration in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of February 11th. Major Gen. O. O. Howard, who is taking an active part in the preliminary arrangements, has announced that President McKinley will certainly be present, and make an address and the band of the 5th U. S. Artillery will furnish the instrumental music.

A protest against the introduction of a course on the Art of War into the curriculum of the University of Chicago, contemplated by the recent appointment of Lieut. Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, U. S. A., on that faculty, was made Jan. 5, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, a Baptist clergyman. Dr. Henson's opinion was shared by the Rev. J. L. Jackson, Dr. C. B. Henderson and the Rev. Kittredge Wheeler, all Baptist ministers.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U. S. V. (Major 3d Art.), who commands the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, with headquarters at Zamboanga, has quite an extensive command, as evidenced by a roster of troops serving in the Department, which reaches us this week. The friends of General Kobbé, especially in and near New York, are always glad to hear of his welfare, and that he is keeping up his old reputation as a skilful, brave and prudent officer and a genial, cultured gentleman.

The fact that arrangements have been made to continue Civil Engineer Peter C. Asserson, U. S. N., retired, on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, for some six months more has given great satisfaction at the yard on every hand. Secretary of the Navy Long has taken advantage of the personnel bill passed by the last Congress to retain the veteran civil engineer in the Service until the important work now under way has been completed. Captain Asserson is recognized as one of the ablest civil engineers in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., and Mrs. Fiske gave a reception on Friday afternoon, Jan. 4, at their home, No. 109 West 106th street, New York City. The new dwelling is finely finished in different natural woods in all the rooms. These are embellished with tapestries and bronzes from Egypt, India, China and Japan and with trophies of the Spanish war gathered in the Philippines. An interesting personage who assisted in receiving was Chow Tsz Chi, His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul at New York. Mrs. Armistage Harper, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Fiske, also assisted. Mrs. Fiske wore a superb gown of green panne velvet trimmed with heavy lace, on which were scattered black-spangled butterflies. Among the many to whom tea cards were sent were Admiral and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, Medical Director and Mrs. Bloodgood, Medical Director and Mrs. Bogart, Admiral Gherardi, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Hall, Lieutenant Hobson, Major and Mrs. Kingsbury, Gen. Horatio C. King, Captain and Mrs. Mahan, Lieutenant Commander Morrell, Captain and Mrs. Wilder and Captain Zalinski.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, U. S. A., retired, a distinguished officer and formerly Quartermaster General, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1901, in his 68th year. He was born in Laconia, N. H., and entered the Volunteer Army in 1861 as first lieutenant of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment, being transferred within a few months to the Quartermaster's Department with the rank of captain. In June, 1861, he was appointed quartermaster of the 7th Brigade, Army of the Shenandoah. In March, 1862, he became chief quartermaster, 2d Division of the 2d Corps, being present at the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In January following, as lieutenant-colonel, he was chief quartermaster of the 2d Corps. While in this Corps he took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, the operations at Mine Run and the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor, and was especially commended in the reports of Generals Hancock, Couch, Sedgwick, Meigs, Ingalls, Meade and Grant. Soon after General Grant assumed the direction of all the armies in 1864, Colonel Batchelder was made chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, then under Meade. He remained in this place until the surrender at Appomattox. He was breveted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier general of Volunteers, and major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, United States Army, and at the close of the war was attached to the Regular establishment as quartermaster on the request of Grant, Meade and other generals. Between 1866 and 1890 General Batchelder served in nearly all the important military departments, always improving and strengthening his branch of the Service. In all departments his work was recognized as of the highest value. In June, 1890, he was nominated by President Harrison to be brigadier general and quartermaster general of the Army, and at once assumed the duties of that office, which he administered with great ability for over six years. He was placed on the retired list on July 27, 1896, on reaching the age limit of active service. Although his home was in Manchester, N. H., he was in the habit of spending his winters in Washington. General Batchelder was a member of the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs. He had been in delicate health for several years. The burial was at Arlington Cemetery on Jan. 7, after services in All Souls' Unitarian Church.

J. D. Bullock, who, during the War of the Rebellion in the United States, acted as a Confederate agent in England, and who negotiated for the building of the rebel cruiser Alabama, died at Liverpool, England, Jan. 7. He was 77 years old. He had lived in Liverpool with his daughter since the war, and was an uncle of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

1st Lieut. L. P. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who died at Manila, P. I., Jan. 8, was born in and appointed from the District of Columbia, and had over four years of excellent service. He went to the Philippines in 1899.

Last week we reported the serious illness at her home in Hackensack, N. J., of Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, former postmistress of West Point, and daughter of the late Claudius Berard, Professor of French for many years at the U. S. Military Academy. Now we have to report her death, Jan. 3, at her home in Hackensack, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. She was widely known throughout the Army by reason of her long residence at West Point. Mr. John Wardell Wood, who died Jan. 3, at Flushing, Long Island, was a prominent and respected citizen of that community, and father of Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, U. S. N., at present on duty at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The deceased was a veteran of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and took part with it in the early part of the civil war.

Thomas Breese, whose death occurred at his home in Newport, R. I., on Jan. 6, had been for many years captain's clerk at the Torpedo Station, serving under nearly all the commanding officers at that place. He was the oldest son of the late Thomas and Lucy Randolph Breese, his father having been a purser in the Navy. A brother, Kidder Randolph Breese, was also an officer in the Navy, a captain at the time of his death. Thomas Breese by his faithful, conscientious work earned the confidence of the officers under whom he worked. He was in his seventy-fifth year and had been ill about six weeks.

John H. Knox, clerk to the commandant at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, died at his home in Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 5, 1901, of pneumonia. He was a veteran of the Navy, having served during the Civil War on the United States ship Ossipee. He had been a clerk at the Navy Yard for more than thirty years.

Chief Engineer William H. Harris, U. S. N., retired, who died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 5, 1901, was born in Massachusetts, and entered the Navy in 1861 as a third assistant engineer. From 1861 until 1863 he was on the Sagamore. In 1863 he was promoted to second assistant engineer, and served on the steam frigate Niagara for the ensuing two years, when he was assigned to the Naval Academy, where he remained for a year. He was promoted to first assistant engineer in 1866, and served on the Piscataqua, in the Asiatic Squadron, until 1870, when he was detailed to the Navy Yard at Boston. He was on the Dispatch, in special service with the North Atlantic Squadron, from 1873 to 1876, and at the Boston Navy Yard again in 1878. From 1881 to 1883 he was on the Galena in various European stations, and from 1889 to 1891 he served on the Atlanta, in the Squadron of Evolution. At the close of 1891 he was detailed to the receiving ship Wabash, and in the following year he was appointed a member of the Naval Examining Board, at Philadelphia. During the next few years he served again on the Wabash, the Columbia and the San Francisco. More recently he had been employed on duty at the Bath (Me.) Iron Works.

Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, U. S. N., retired, who died at his home in Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, had been an invalid for several years. He was a Virginian, and was appointed to the Navy in 1865. He was for many years a vestryman of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., and was a companion of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. John Wardell Wood, a prominent citizen of Flushing, New York, who died there Jan. 5, was the father of Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, U. S. N.

The death of Lieut. John Kennedy, Signal Corps, was caused by the collision of an automobile with a handcar on the Manila-Dagupan railroad on Nov. 24. He was on an automobile of the Signal Corps and was proceeding at a rapid rate up the track near Geron when the vehicle struck a handcar engaged in the same work which was coming from the opposite direction. The automobile was completely wrecked, and the lieutenant was thrown with frightful force from the track. He was picked up as soon as his companions could recover their wits, but death must have been instantaneous. The body was terribly mangled. Captain Ives and

Lieutenants Lenoir and Binkley, who were with Lieutenant Kennedy at the time of his death, took the remains to Manila. Lieutenant Kennedy had only recently received his promotion, having served as an enlisted man for twenty years. He was a very useful officer, having been thoroughly acquainted with all the details of his work. The funeral at Manila on Nov. 27 was very largely attended.

Gen. James E. Slaughter, who died in the City of Mexico Jan. 2, aged 87, was a Virginian. Appointed second lieutenant of infantry 1847, was transferred to the 1st Artillery in 1848, promoted first lieutenant in 1852 and dismissed May 14, 1861, having joined the Confederate Army, where he attained the rank of brigadier general.

Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps, U. S. N., retired, died at the New York Hospital, N. Y., on Jan. 10, of pneumonia, and Mrs. Phelps who went to the hospital to be near her husband is now a patient there suffering from nervous prostration. Admiral Phelps was born in Buckfield, Me., on Nov. 2, 1822. He entered the Navy Jan. 17, 1840, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1846, became a lieutenant in 1855, and was in the Paraguay expedition in 1858. At the beginning of the Civil War he was attached to the expedition that was sent to the relief of Fort Sumter and in 1861 he was selected to co-operate with the Army in preparing a survey of the Potomac River. He was in three engagements with Yorktown and Gloucester Point batteries and caused the destruction of two of the enemy's vessels. He became lieutenant commander in 1862 and commanded the Juniata in the Fort Fisher fight in 1865. He was commissioned captain in 1871, Commodore in 1879 and Rear Admiral March 1, 1884, and was retired Nov. 2, 1884. He was the author of "Reminiscences of Washington Territory." His home was in Washington, D. C. The total sea service of Admiral Phelps was 25 years and 5 months.

Comdr. John W. Quackenbush, U. S. N., retired, died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1901. He was born in New York and was appointed in the Navy in 1847. He served on the frigate Cumberland during the Mexican war and was later with the Pacific squadron. He was commissioned as lieutenant commander in 1862, and was actively employed during the Civil War. He was retired June 1, 1895. He was 67 years old. He leaves a wife and three children. In 1879 Commander Quackenbush for some infraction of naval regulations was tried by court-martial and sentenced to dismissal. Another officer was promoted to his place without the issuance of a formal order for his dismissal. Commander Quackenbush's name was dropped from the rolls. He contended that the action of the Department in dismissing him in that manner was illegal and applied to Congress for reinstatement. After a controversy which lasted over twenty years he was rewarded two years ago by the passage of a special act restoring his name to the rolls of the Navy and he was then placed on the retired list.

Lieut. Col. Edward William Whittemore, U. S. A., retired, a gallant and veteran officer, died at Los Angeles Jan. 5. He was born in Massachusetts, and was appointed from that State second lieutenant, 17th Infantry, in October, 1861, and made an excellent record during the Civil War, receiving the brevet of major at its close. When the war closed he was a captain, was promoted major in 1880, and lieutenant colonel, 12th Inf., in 1893. He was retired at his own request in 1893, and went to Los Angeles to spend the winter for the benefit of his health. He has many friends in the East.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKELJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 1, JAN. 3, 1901, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
1. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury, amending his decision of May 4, 1898, as published in paragraph 11, General Orders No. 36, May 7, 1898; of May 17, 1899, as published in paragraph 11, General Orders No. 96, May 26, 1899, and of Dec. 26, 1899, as published in paragraph 1, General Orders No. 21, Dec. 29, 1899, from this office, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Treasury Department, Dec. 21, 1900.
Respectfully returned to the Honorable the Secretary of War.

The provisions of the orders of this Department of May 4, 1898, May 17, 1899, and Dec. 26, 1899, relaxing the requirements as to rendition of accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department for expenses pertaining to the military establishment, are hereby extended to the close of the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1901.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.
2. By direction of the Secretary of War, the provisions of General Orders No. 42, April 3, 1900, from this office, relating to rendition of money accounts in the Subsistence Department until Dec. 31, 1900, are hereby extended and made to apply to the money accounts of that Department for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1901, with the exception that the money accounts of officers receiving or disbursing subsistence funds in Alaska may be delayed until the 20th day of the month during the year.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 2, JAN. 7, 1901, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
1. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Until further orders enlisted men absent under orders from their stations upon recruiting duty for not exceeding three days will be deemed to be traveling under orders during the entire period, notwithstanding that some portion of the period may be occupied by detentions in the various towns which they visit in the performance of their duty, and their commutation of rations will be at the rate of \$1.50 per day.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Under the authority given by the Secretary of the Treasury April 4, 1898, pursuant to section 3629, Revised Statutes (General Orders No. 81, H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 24, 1899), recruiting officers stationed at places where there is no treasurer or assistant treasurer of the United States such funds must be deposited and drawn for by official checks to be obtained from those officers.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 141, NOV. 12, 1900, M. G. P. I.
Publishes the following Acts or parts of Acts of the United States Philippine Commission, namely, Nos. 42, 44, 45, 46 and 47.

G. O. 142, NOV. 14, 1900, M. G. P. I.
The provisional appointment made by the local military authorities on the 25th ult., of 1st Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 25th Inf., as Inspector of Customs at the Port of San Felipe, island of Luzon, vice 1st Lieut. John E. Hunt, 25th U. S. Inf., is confirmed.
By command of Major General MacArthur:
E. H. CROWDER, Lieut. Col., 25th Inf., Sec'y.

G. O. 143, NOV. 16, 1900, M. G. P. I.
The Port of Lobos, Province of Batangas, is declared open to the coasting trade and 1st Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 1st U. S. Cav., is detailed as Inspector of Customs at that port.

G. O. 144, NOV. 17, 1900, M. G. P. I.
The following details of officers of the U. S. Marine Corps for the performance of civil duties within districts transferred to the administrative and tactical control of the naval authorities made by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Force on Asiatic station are announced: 1st Lieut. L. M. Little, U. S. M. C., Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Island of Basilan; Capt. H. O. Bisset, U. S. M. C., Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Pollok, Island of Mindanao.

By command of Major General MacArthur:
E. H. CROWDER, Lieut. Col., 25th Inf., Sec'y.

G. O. 145, NOV. 21, 1900, M. G. P. I.
Capt. James H. Aldrich, 25th Inf., is detailed as Inspector of Customs at Currimao, Province of Ilocos Norte, vice Capt. L. P. Dayison, 5th U. S. Inf.

G. O. 146, NOV. 23, 1900, M. G. P. I.
The temporary appointment made by local military authorities on Nov. 17 of 2d Lieut. Francis J. Ellison, 30th Inf., as Inspector of Customs at Antimonan, to relieve 1st Lieut. Albert E. McCabe, 30th Inf., is confirmed.

G. O. 147, NOV. 23, 1900, M. G. P. I.
Announces that the pueblos of Subig and Olongapo, Province of Zambales, island of Luzon, are temporarily transferred to the administrative and tactical control of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station. The establishment of civil government within the territory transferred, under orders from this office regulating the same, will be conducted as heretofore.

G. O. 148, NOV. 23, 1900, M. G. P. I.
2d Lieut. Richard H. Sutherland, 4th Inf., is detailed as Inspector of Customs at the Port of Jagna, Bohol, vice 1st Lieut. Theodore Levack, 4th Inf.

G. O. 150, NOV. 24, 1900, M. G. P. I.
Publishes rules and regulations relating to Collector of Customs and visits to be made to government transports entering or leaving a harbor.

S. O. 23, NOV. 13, 1900, M. G. P. I.
I. That in the case of Agustin Medrano, who was for the crime of robbery with violence sentenced to perpetual reclusion, the unexecuted portion of the sentence is remitted.
II. 1st Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson, 30th Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Customs Service, Manila, P. I., and will report to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines.

S. O. 25, NOV. 23, 1900, M. G. P. I.
1st Lieut. Albert E. McCabe, 30th Inf., is detailed for service as Inspector of the Forestry Bureau.

G. O. 105, OCT. 27, 1900, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Publishes amendments to G. O. 76, c. s., these Headquarters.

G. O. 107, NOV. 1, 1900, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Directs that when officers or organizations are ordered from these islands no Signal Corps property will be taken from these islands either by organizations or individuals. All Signal Corps property, for which officers are accountable, not turned over to other organizations for use at garrisons or camps, and all property held on memorandum receipts, will be turned in to the Signal Corps store house, Tondo, Manila, P. I., and invoiced to 1st Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, property and disbursing officer, Signal Corps, Potenciana, Manila, P. I.

G. O. 108, NOV. 2, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Publishes the proceedings of a military commission which convened at Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., of which Capt. William L. Buck, 13th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Paul B. Malone, 13th Inf., was judge advocate, for trial of several natives charged with murder and other crimes and sentenced to be hung. In the case of Vicente Prado, native, it is clearly shown by the testimony of many witnesses that the accused established a camp in a strong position, difficult of access, in the mountainous district near Rosario in Union Province; that he intrenched his camp and erected buildings for the band of armed outlaws which he gathered about him; that he was chief in command and had subordinate officers under him; that while in command of said camp two Americans were brought as prisoners before him and for no assigned reason other than that they were "enemies" they were forthwith ordered to instant death; that about a month later two Igorrotes, a man and a woman, were brought before him charged with being American spies, and, without attempt at proof or form of trial, were also ordered to be forthwith executed. In both instances, the accused, from a short distance and in plain view, witnessed the bloody execution of his orders with bolts held in the hands of members of his outlaw band upon these unfortunate and defenseless people.

It further appears that the accused ordered his subordinates to proceed with armed detachments of his band to attack and burn the pueblo of San Jacinto and to arrest, and, "if he resisted, kill" the Presidente or Rosario, and that, in pursuance of these orders, the Presidente of Rosario and his son were killed, and 103 houses in San Jacinto burned.

In the case of Inocencio Prado, native, the evidence shows that the accused was a willing, zealous, as also the most trusted, subordinate of Vicente Prado, and, under the orders of that notorious outlaw chief, commanded detachments of his band upon all the more important enterprises in which said band was engaged; that when the members of said band, assigned to the bloody task of killing two American prisoners, hesitated to do so, the accused struck them with his sword and with commands and blows urged them on until they had hacked said prisoners to death with their bolos; that he led the forces that burned San Jacinto and ruthlessly executed the order to kill the Presidente of Rosario.

In the cases of Benito Amaneco and Severo Parasan, natives, these accused were in command of an armed party of outlaws, which at night time entered Fosorubio and taking from their homes four unoffending men, proceeded at once to kill them by shooting them with rifles until they were dead.

G. O. 111, NOV. 6, 1900, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Publishes the proceedings of a military commission which convened at Capiz, Panay, P. I., of which Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 18th Inf., was president, and Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Pedro Lachica, a native, sentenced to be hung for murder and robbery.

The accused was one of a band of eleven men who, representing themselves to be policemen from Capiz, entered at night time several houses in a barrio of that pueblo, and, by threats and by firing a rifle, forced the inmates to come out, tied the arms of the men behind their backs, beat them with bolos, robbed the houses of money, jewelry and other valuables and then departed taking their plunder and the men they had maltreated.

them. After reaching the foot hills of the mountains the band permitted all their captives to return except Blasco. A little later, the same night, the dead body of Belono was found, exhibiting fatal wounds upon the head and about the neck and throat.

G. O. 112, NOV. 7, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Publishes the proceedings of a military commission which convened at Binalonan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., of which Major Joseph W. Duncan, 13th U. S. Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, 18th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Vicente Villanueva, a native, charged with "disturbing the peace" and "murder," and sentenced to be hung. The accused was one of an armed band of outlaws and during the same night made two attempts to secure by force the person of one Tranquillino Castaneda, a fellow townsman of the accused, and that in the persistent endeavor to accomplish this felonious purpose them men of the band fired upon peaceful citizens, who, through fear, were fleeing from their presence, wounding one and killing Isidro Organo outright.

G. O. 114, NOV. 9, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Publishes the proceedings of a military commission at Capiz, Island of Panay, P. I., of which Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 18th Inf., was president, and Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Romano Cortame, a native, charged with "murder," etc., and sentenced to be hung. The accused in his confession in open court said, "It was not my intention to kill any one but Atliano, he was the cause of all my trouble; if anything happened at the ice plant, whether I did it or not, he would always inform Senor Palmas against me." The accused also confessed that because Balbino interfered with his efforts to kill Atliano he pursued and killed Balbino, and because Senores Cacho and Palma happened to be in his way on the street as he was trying to escape he killed them also.

G. O. 116, NOV. 14, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Publishes the proceedings of a military commission at Capiz, Island of Panay, P. I., of which Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 18th Inf., was president, and Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Felipe de la Pena, native, who was found guilty of arson, robbery, etc., and sentenced to 20 years confinement.

The accused was a member of a band of twenty natives, more or less, armed with lances, spears and bolos, who entered the barrio of Calaan in the pueblo of Panitan and burned two dwellings, setting fire to one after the frightened inmates had come out and to the other to compel them to do so; that they then tied and whipped said inmates—men, women and children alike—and leaving them bound and helpless, departed taking with them two carabaos.

G. O. 117, NOV. 14, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. V. (lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general, U. S. A.), having reported is assigned to duty and announced as Chief of Staff and Adjutant General of this command, relieving Col. Merritt Barber, A. A. G., U. S. A., from duty as Adjutant General.

G. O. 119, NOV. 17, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
The appointments by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station of 1st Lieut. W. H. Clifford, Jr., U. S. M. C., as provost judge for the Island of Basilan, and of Capt. H. O. Bissett, U. S. M. C., as provost judge for the district of Pollok, Island of Mindanao, are confirmed.

G. O. 120, NOV. 19, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Publishes the proceedings of a military commission at Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., of which Major William H. Bishop, 36th Inf., was president, and Capt. Warren H. Ickis, 36th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of several natives convicted of organizing and leading a band of armed outlaws and murder, and sentenced to be hung.

The accused belonged to an organized band which, under the assumed style of "Guardia de Honor," had for its declared object the exercise of unlawful power, and, as the murder of their peaceful and unoffending victim in this case exemplifies, if found necessary to gratify either a desire for revenge against any one falling under their displeasure or a feeling of envy against the rich, to resort to the foul crime of assassination. "These inhuman methods," says Gen. MacArthur, "remove all the participants, whether chief or willing follower of the band, from the pale of the law and place them among that class of cowardly and secret assassins which all civilized men the world over hold to be enemies of mankind."

G. O. 121, NOV. 23, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Major James T. Kerr, A. A. G., and Capt. Harry Bell, 36th Inf., having reported, are detailed as assistants to the chief of staff and adjutant general, at these headquarters.

G. O. 127, NOV. 26, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Describes the limits of the 1st District, Dept. of Southern Luzon, as fixed in Par. 2, G. O. No. 1, c. s., these headquarters, and modified by G. O. 19.

G. O. 128, NOV. 26, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Announces Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving Day.

G. O. 33, OCT. 20, 1900, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
The following changes and appointments of collectors of internal revenue at the stations named are announced: 1st District, Capt. W. L. Goldsborough, 43d Inf., to be collector of internal revenue for the 1st District, relieving Capt. L. E. Hansom and 1st Lieut. W. E. Conrow, 43d Inf.

G. O. 34, OCT. 21, 1900, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
Capt. H. J. Hirsch, 20th Inf., is relieved as collector of internal revenue, Island of Panay, P. I., and will turn over all papers and funds pertaining to the office to Capt. William A. Mann, 17th U. S. Inf., supervisor of internal revenue affairs.

G. O. 35, OCT. 25, 1900, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
I. Announces that as the stock of carabao and cattle is being so rapidly depleted by exportation from the Island of Panay, it is necessary for the public interest to stop such exportation.

II. Capt. Frank C. Prescott, 43d Inf., U. S. V., is appointed collector of internal revenue at Iloilo, and district collector for the 4th district, Dept. of the Visayas, vice Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., supervisor of internal revenue affairs of the department, who is relieved.

G. O. 36, OCT. 27, 1900, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
The following changes and appointments of collectors of internal revenue are announced: 2d District, Capt. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf., to be collector at Tubigon, Bohol, vice 1st Lieut. H. L. Evans, 4th Inf., relieved; 1st Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th Inf., to be collector at Bogo, Cebu, vice 1st Lieut. J. M. Little, 19th Inf., relieved.

G. O. 39, NOV. 13, 1900, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
Major Ira C. Brown, surgeon, U. S. V., is assigned to duty in charge of the sub-supply depot and the vaccine farm at Iloilo, P. I., and as disbursing officer for such civil funds as may be allotted this department, relieving Major Herbert W. Cardwell, chief surgeon, U. S. V.

G. O. 41, NOV. 17, 1900, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
Announces that Andres Samora, a native, found "guilty" of "commuting acts of hostility," of "assault with intent to kill," and of "extortion under the color of office," was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for seven years. The evidence in this case shows that,

while living under our protection and enjoying the prerogatives of residents of the Pueblo of San Miguel, the prisoner was instrumental in bringing about the death of one and the wounding of two other American soldiers.

CIR. 13, OCT. 18, 1900, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
Calls attention to many irregularities in the proceedings of boards of survey forwarded to these headquarters.

G. O. 28, NOV. 17, DEPT. OF NORTHERN LUZON.
Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, U. S. V., is assigned as signal officer of the department, with station in Manila, vice Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, U. S. V., relieved.

G. O. 32, NOV. 26, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.
Hereafter rents for buildings utilized in the public service, and of which natives claim ownership, will be paid only to persons who can present satisfactory proofs of ownership and who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

By command of Major General Bates:
ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 33, NOV. 26, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
Directs C. O. of the various stations in this department not to permit the admission of indigent natives into military hospitals, unless special permission be obtained from these headquarters. Wounded prisoners of war are not to be considered in the class of "indigent natives," but may be admitted to hospitals and supplied with necessary rations.

G. O. 34, NOV. 27, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.
Publishes the proceedings of a military commission at Legaspi, Province of Albay, of which Major W. C. Forbush, 9th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of a native.

G. O. 9, DEC. 31, DEPT. OF CUBA.
Major George S. Grimes, 2d Lt., will assume the duties of chief signal officer of the department during the absence on leave of Col. H. C. Dunwoody, Assistant Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.

By command of Major General Wood:
H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Major James T. Kerr, A. A. G. (appointed from captain, 17th U. S. Inf.), is assigned to duty at these headquarters, and will report to the chief of staff accordingly. (Nov. 16, Div. Phil.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
The sick leave granted Major William D. Beach, Inspector General, is extended two months. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed by par. 7, S. O. 303, Dec. 28, 1900, from this office, to meet from time to time at St. Paul, Minn., vice Major P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf., relieved. (Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in Cuba to take effect Jan. 15, and will proceed to New York City. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Hubbard is transferred to Fort Terry, New York. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)
Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the purpose of investigating certain changes in the right of way and grading requested by the Kansas City and Leavenworth Electric Railroad Company, which company was authorized to construct and operate a line of electric railroad across and over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth by a revocable license given by the Secretary of War, Aug. 25, 1900. (Dec. 29, D. M.)

Capt. Robert R. Stevens, A. Q. M. (major and quartermaster, U. S. V.), will report to the president of the examining board for examination. (Nov. 19, D. P.)

The following named arrived on the transport Leelanaw and will report as indicated: Major Thomas Cruse, Q. M. U. S. V., to the Chief Q. M. of the Division; A. A. Surg. John L. Burkart will be reported to the C. O., Fort Santiago, Manila. (Nov. 21, D. P.)

Major John T. Knight, Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Chas. Hubbard will proceed to Fort Terry. (Fort Ontario, Jan. 4.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Clement G. Colesworthy, Cienfuegos, Cuba, is transferred to Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, A. Q. M., of his commission as first lieutenant of cavalry (5th Regiment), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 11, 1900. (Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Jan. 23, 1901, is granted Major David L. Brainard, C. S. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. Willis E. Morgan will be sent to Fort Crook, Neb. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. A. D. Niskern, C. S. (major and C. S. U. S. V.), will report to the president of the examining board for examination. (Nov. 19, D. P.)

Sergt. Willis E. Morgan will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., and report for duty. (Jan. 4, D. E.)

The following assignments of commissary sergeants, U. S. A., are announced. Llewellyn M. Maxson and Howell L. Green will report to the commanding generals, Departments of Northern Luzon and Southern Luzon, respectively, for duty; Henry Barrett (appointed from battalion sergeant major, 18th Inf.), will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty; Max Magen will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (Nov. 16, D. P.)

Com. Sergt. Charles Cone will report to the officer in charge of the subsistence sales depot, Manila, for duty, relieving Com. Sergt. Patrick Lynch, who will report to the commissary of the transport Grant, to leave Manila Dec. 1, 1900, for duty thereon, while en route to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival report by letter to the Acting Commissary General of Subsistence of the Army. (Nov. 15, D. P.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. J. S. Hill, U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (Dec. 31, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Wallace E. Parkman will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 3, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Abraham D. Williams will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty. (Dec. 3, D. Cal.)

Major Louis S. Tesson, Surgeon, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and make a thorough sanitary inspection of the U. S. transport Thyra, now in that port. (Dec. 31, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Neil C. Trew is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Hancock, to sail Jan. 1. (Dec. 27, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Edgar J. Farrow, William L. Keller and Silvio J. Onesti, U. S. A., are assigned to temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Hancock, to

sail for the Philippine Islands Jan. 1 from Manila. (Dec. 27, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Jonas S. White is assigned to temporary duty at the camp of the First Provisional Battalion, at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 21, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. George B. Story, U. S. A. (Dec. 21, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Major A. W. Shockley, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Actg. Hosp. Steward John H. Mansfield, now on duty with the 4th Inf., to Manila for instructions. (Nov. 26, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Edgar J. Farrow and Silvio J. Onesti, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 30, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. William L. Keller, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal.)

ave granted A. A. Surg. George Newlove is extended three days. (Dec. 31, D. M.)

A. Surg. Alpha M. Chase will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Nov. 12, D. P.)

Capt. Maxwell S. Simpson, Assistant Surgeon, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to discharge. (Nov. 12, D. P.)

Hosp. Stewards Charles J. Wahlquist and Eugene C. Webb will accompany the 21st U. S. Inf. into the Department of Southern Luzon. (Nov. 16, D. P.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons will report to the commanding generals of the departments indicated for assignment to duty: Major M. Ekus, recently arrived, Department of Northern Luzon; Wharton B. McLaughlin, Department of Southern Luzon; Merton A. Probert, Department of the Visayas, 1st Lieut. William J. LeH. Lyster, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Hospital No. 2, Manila, for duty. Major Paul Shillock, surgeon, U. S. V., from duty in the Department of the Visayas, to report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon. (Nov. 15, D. P.)

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general, chief surgeon of the Division, and Major Charles C. Wolcott, Jr., 4th Inf., will proceed to Hong Kong, China, for the purpose of inspecting certain vessels at that point, offered for sale, with a view to the purchase of a suitable one for a hospital ship. During the temporary absence of Col. Greenleaf, Major Louis M. Maus, surgeon, U. S. A., will take charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the Division. (Nov. 12, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months, take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Major Frederick F. Reynolds, surgeon, U. S. V. (Nov. 12, D. P.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons will report for duty as indicated: Calvin D. Snyder, to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon; Harry V. Van Kirk and F. E. Jenkins, to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon; Fred M. Barney, to the commanding general, Separate Brigade, Provost Guard, Manila. (Nov. 19, D. P.)

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, assistant surgeon, will join his proper station. (Nov. 22, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Webber, assistant surgeon, to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Wright, is detailed for duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. on that transport. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward August A. Bemtgen will be sent to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles K. Metcalf will report to the C. O. of the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C. for duty. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Otto Schimman having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough granted him Sept. 25, 1900, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for transportation to Manila. (Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Jackson is extended seven days. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

A. Surg. Arthur V. McArthur from Chillicothe, Miss., to Fort Yates, N. D., to relieve A. Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands: Henry C. Bierbower, from St. Edward, Neb.; James E. Mead, from Detroit, Mich.; Frederick W. Richardson, from St. Paul, Minn. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Par. 15, S. O. 2, Jan. 3, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to 1st Lieut. Henry A. Webber, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is so amended as to direct him to report in person in New York City, N. Y., not later than Jan. 14, 1901, to Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surgeon, U. S. A., medical superintendent Army transport service, for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the transport Wright. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Harry D. Belt, now in New York City, N. Y., will report on the transport Wright, to sail on or about Jan. 15, 1901, and upon arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Par. 15, S. O. 24, Dec. 17, 1900, from this office, relating to A. A. Surg. Timothy F. Goulding, U. S. A., is revoked. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward W. S. Haines will proceed to Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 4.)

A. Surg. E. H. Porter is relieved as exchange officer. (Fort Hancock, Jan. 5.)

A. A. Surg. W. T. Tanner is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Wadsworth, Jan. 7.)

Acting Hospital Steward Herman Hamann and Private James H. Sheehan, are relieved from duty on the transport Crook, now laid up for refitting at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and will report to Fort Columbus for temporary duty. (Jan. 8, D. E.)

Capt. W. W. Quinton, assistant surgeon, is relieved as member of garrison court. (Fort Ethan Allen, Jan. 2.)

Capt. W. W. Quinton, assistant surgeon, is detailed in charge of post schools. (Fort Ethan Allen, Jan. 6.)

A. A. Surg. H. W. Cowper will proceed to San Francisco en route to Manila. (Fort Ontario, Jan. 4.)

A. A. Surg. Ira A. Allen, U. S. A., will proceed to Hot Springs for temporary duty. (Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty. (Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

Actg. Hosp. Steward Charles A. Peters, U. S. A., will return to his proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Dec. 24, D. S.)

Actg. Hosp. Steward Quincy K. Smith, to report to the commanding general, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

The sick leave granted Major Frederick F. Reynolds, Surgeon, is extended two months. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major James B. Houston, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., Chief Paymaster of the Dept., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Jan. 2, 1901. (Dec. 27, D. Col.)

Major William B. Rochester, Jr., Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Northern Luzon, for duty. (Nov. 21, D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, O. D., will make two visits each month during January, February and March, 1901, from New York City, N. Y., to the powder works of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del.; the powder works of the Laffin and Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; the powder works of the International Smokeless Powder Company, South Amboy, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Jas. Fawdry will take charge of the post. (Fort Ontario, Jan. 4.)

Major David A. Lyle, O. D., will make not to exceed four visits prior to Jan. 31, 1901, from Philadelphia, Pa., to the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steelton, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of steel. (Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Harry H. Stout, O. D., will proceed from Santa Cruz, Cal., to New York City, N. Y., on business pertaining to the inspection and manufacture of powders. (Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, O. D., will make three visits per month during the months of January, February and March, 1901, from Wilmington, Del., to the works of the Laffin and Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; the works of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company, South Amboy, N. J. (Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, O. D., will, upon the completion of the duties assigned him, return to his proper station at Wilmington, Del. (Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, U. S. V. (Nov. 13, D. P.)

Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Northern Luzon, for duty as signal officer of that Dept., vice Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, U. S. V., relieved. (Nov. 14, D. P.)

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept., is granted Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody Assistant Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A. (Dec. 31, D. Cuba.)

CHAPLAINS.

The extension of leave granted Chaplain Ivory H. B. Hendley, U. S. A., is still further extended ten days. (Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

3D CAVALRY—COL. W. DAVIS.

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Wessels, Jr., 3d Cav., to Fort Porter, New York, for assignment to light duty at that post. (Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Major Charles Morton, 4th Cav. (Nov. 13, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, is assigned to duty with recruits under Major Lockwood's command, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., in charge of the office of the inspector general at Omaha, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Fort Riley, Kas.; as special inspector on government property and stores and public animals. (Dec. 31, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

1st Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, 5th Cav., at Fort Myer, Va., will report in person to Major David J. Craigie, 25th U. S. Inf., at No. 116 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Penn., for recruiting duty temporarily. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. J. T. Haines, 5th Cav., will remain in command of Troop L. (Fort Myer, Jan. 8)

Corp. Charles Rice, band, 5th Cav., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. Albert N. McClure, 5th Cav., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and join his troop. (Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. S. S. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. Mallin Craig, 6th Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. V., for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp. (Nov. 14, D. P.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The leave granted Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. T. MCGREGOR.

Capt. Frank West, 9th Cav., will return to San Francisco for further instructions. (Dec. 20, D. Cal.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

1st Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 10th Cav., under orders to join his troop, will report to Capt. Ammon A. Augur, 24th Inf., at No. 73 Hanover street, Boston, Mass., for recruiting duty temporarily. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Bat. B, 1st Art., will proceed from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and take temporary station with a view to subsequent assignment to Fort Mansfield, Napatree Point, R. I., and Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N. Y. (Jan. 6, D. E.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Arthur F. Curtis, 1st Art., is further extended two months. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Corp. C. Brown, F, 1st Art., has been promoted sergeant.

2d Lieut. A. G. Jenkins, 1st Art., is granted 7 days leave. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 2)

Corp. John M. Carver, C, 1st Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., on official business for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting the Rafferty range finders now in process of construction at the works of Keuffel and Esser Company. (Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, 1st Art., is appointed constructing quartermaster at Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Capt. Cyril W. King, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V. (Jan. 10, D. E.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. W. L. HASKIN.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept., is granted Lieut. Herman W. Schull, 2d Art. (Dec. 27, D. Cuba.)

Major William F. Stewart, 2d Art., is assigned to duty at the headquarters of his regiment, Havana, Cuba. (Jan. 2, D. Cuba.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., 2d Art., is further extended for such time as may be necessary for him to reach his station in Cuba, he having sailed on the transport McPherson from New York City, New York, Jan. 8, 1901. (Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. J. B. RAWLES.

The following transfers are made in the 3d Art: Capt. Sebree Smith, from Bat. M to Bat. H; Capt. Elisha B. Benton, from Bat. H to Bat. M; 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, from Bat. B to Light Bat. F. Capt. Benton is relieved from his present duties and will join the battery to which he has been transferred. Upon the arrival of Capt. Benton at his proper station 1st Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, 3d U. S. Art., will be relieved from duty with Bat. M and will join his battery at Fort Riley, Kas. Lieut. Putnam will join the battery to which he has been transferred. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

Capt. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art., is detailed officer in charge of post exchange. (Fort Hancock, Jan. 8)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. J. I. RODGERS.

Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. F. S. Cooke, 5th Art. (San Juan, Dec. 31.)

2d Lieut. J. R. Proctor, Jr., 5th Art., is granted 7 days leave. (San Juan, P. R., Dec. 30.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. T. MCGREGOR.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. John K. Cree, 6th Art., to take effect upon the announcement of his assignment to a regiment as captain of artillery. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Francis A. Pope, 6th Art., will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for treatment. (Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

Add First Inf.

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Corp. R. E. Dunn and R. I. Keeler, D, 7th Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Jan. 14, is granted Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 7th Art. (Jan. 10, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

1st Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to duty with 1st provisional battalion. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

Capt. Elias Chandler, 1st Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will join his company. (Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Walter E. Stewart, Jr., 3d Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect Jan. 31, 1901. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave to include Jan. 31, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter E. Stewart, Jr., 3d Inf. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., from duty at Meucaayan, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, to Manila, for duty. (Nov. 12, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. R. COMBA.

The leave granted Capt. Walter H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

1st Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty with recruits at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and is assigned to duty with the 1st provisional battalion at the same post. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. G. M. RANDALL.

Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, 8th Inf., now at Elkton, Md., will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., for duty pertaining to the organization of new companies. (Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

1st Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., having relinquished the sick leave granted him, is assigned to the 1st provisional battalion at the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Dec. 21, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. EWERS.

1st Lieut. G. Souland Turner, 10th Inf., will report to Major Charles H. Noble, 25th Inf., at No. 25 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind., for recruiting duty temporarily. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. G. Souland Turner, 10th Inf. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieuts. J. P. Robinson and W. C. Jones, 11th Inf., are detailed instructors in post school. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 4)

Private Joseph Prefmek, band, 11th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. J. W. Furlow, 11th Inf., is detailed instructor or artillery and galling gun detachment. (Ponce, P. R., Dec. 25)

1st Lieut. H. E. James, 11th Inf., is placed in temporary command of Bat. B. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 2)

1st Lieut. R. E. Loughan, 11th Inf., is detailed member of garrison court. (Fort Ethan Allen, Jan. 2)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BISBEE.

Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., is detailed summary court. (Fort Slocum, Dec. 31.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

2d Lieut. Geo. Morgan, 15th Inf., is appointed adjutant quartermaster and signal officer, mess officer, vice Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, relieved. (Plattsburg B'ks, Jan. 7)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., now on sick leave, is detailed for recruiting duty at New Orleans, La. (Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. H. SMITH.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf. (Nov. 10, D. P.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, 19th Inf., will report to Major William B. Wheeler, 15th Inf., 25 Third avenue, New York City, for recruiting duty temporarily. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Capt. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf., will remain on recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Penn., until further orders as an assistant to Major David J. Craigie, 25th Inf., recruiting officer. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Major John A. Baldwin, 22d Inf., will proceed to Benicia Barrack, Cal., and assume command of that post. (Dec. 27, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. G. W. DAVIS.

The leave granted Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 23d Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., now on duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf., is designated to accompany a detachment of recruits to sail from San Francisco for Manila, Jan. 1, on the Hancock. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. William A. Lieber, 24th Inf., now in Washington, D. C., on sick leave, will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits to be sent from that post to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. E. RICE.

1st Lieut. Duncan Elliott, 26th Inf., from Aparri, Province of Cagayan, Luzon, to Manila for further orders. (Nov. 21, D. P.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. E. E. HARDIN.

Capt. Charles G. McGhee, 29th Inf., now in San Francisco, Cal., is honorably discharged, to take effect Feb. 1, 1901. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. C. GARDENER.

Capt. James J. Erwin, assistant surgeon, 30th Inf., will join his regiment. (Nov. 10, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson, battalion adjutant, 30th Inf., will proceed to join his proper station. (Nov. 16, D. P.)

35TH INFANTRY—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

2d Lieuts. John P. Hason, 35th Inf., and Leo M. Cutts, 11th Cav., will join their respective regiments. (Nov. 15, D. P.)

Capt. James H. Aldrich, 35th Inf., having been appointed inspector of customs at Currimao, Province of Ilocos Norte, Luzon, will proceed to that place, relieving Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, 5th Inf., who will join the station of his company. (Nov. 23, D. P.)

Capt. Albert J. Brasse, 35th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William S. Maper, 33d Inf., will proceed to Manila for duty. (Nov. 14, D. P.)

36TH INFANTRY—COL. W. R. GROVE.

Capt. Harry Bell, 36th Inf., will report to the adjutant general of the Division, for duty at these headquarters. (Nov. 20, D. P.)

2d Lieut. John A. Huntsman, 36th Inf., having been relieved as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. V., will proceed to Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, to join his regiment. (Nov. 21, D. P.)

37TH INFANTRY—COL. H. L. BULLARD.

3d Lieut. Charles W. Bowdler, 37th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to discharge. (Nov. 16, D. E.)

43D INFANTRY—COL. A. MURRAY.

Major Lincoln C. Andrews, 43d Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Fort Albert, relieving Capt. Percival G. Lowe, 23th Inf., who will join his regiment. (Nov. 21, D. P.)

46TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

2d Lieut. Carlos W. Pierce, 46th Inf., is honorably discharged, to take effect Jan. 20, 1901, his services being no longer required. (Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

47TH INFANTRY—COL. W. HOWE.

Major J. A. Shipton, 47th Inf., at Nagasaki, Japan, on sick leave, having been restored to duty will join his regiment. (Nov. 16, D. P.)

48TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. DUVALL.

President McKinley on Jan. 5 commuted to thirty years imprisonment the death sentence imposed on Private Willie Wilson, Co. F, 48th Inf. The soldier was tried and found guilty of murder, assault and battery with intent to commit rape, by a general court-martial convened at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, June 15, 1900, and was sentenced to be hanged.

1st Lieut. Frederick McC. Smith, battalion adjutant, 48th Inf., will join his regiment. (Nov. 15, D. P.)

PORTO RICAN REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James T. Ord, Porto Rico regiment. (Jan. 8, D. E.)

Major W. E. Almy, Porto Rico regiment, is assigned to command of 1st battalion. (San Juan, Dec. 26)

Co. H, Porto Rico regiment, will proceed to Abonito to relieve Co. G. (Henry Barracks, Dec. 27.)

Capt. C. Briand, Porto Rico regiment, is detailed summary court. (Henry Barracks, P. R., Dec. 27.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Manila for the examination of officers applying for sick leave. Detail—Major Louis W. Crampton, surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. William L. Kneeder, assistant surgeon; 1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, assistant surgeon. (Nov. 16, D. P.)

Major Frank Taylor, U. S. Inf., and Major William F. Lewis, surgeon, U. S. V., are detailed as members of the examining board constituted by Par. 3, B. G. 55, c. 2.

D. Phil., vice Major Charles Morton, 4th Cav., and Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surgeon, U. S. V., relieved. (Nov. 16, D. P.)

A board of officers to meet in Manila for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail—Major Crosby P. Miller, Q. M.; U. S. A.; Major Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M.; U. S. V.; Major William F. Lewis, surgeon, U. S. V.; Major Frank Taylor, U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Nov. 19, D. P.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A.; Major David B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 30th Inf., aid, is appointed to meet in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 2, 1901, to examine Alonzo McLean, of Des Moines, Iowa, formerly corporal, Co. A, 93d Illinois Vol. Inf., as to his qualifications for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. (Dec. 23, D. M.)

A board of officers to meet in Manila for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board—Col. Charles A. Woodruff, assistant commissary general of subsistence, U. S. A.; Major George B. Davis, C. S.; U. S. V.; Major William F. Lewis, surgeon, U. S. V.; Major Frank Taylor, U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Nov. 19, D. P.)

The following named officers having reported at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., with a detachment of recruits, are assigned to duty with the 1st provisional battalion: 1st Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred Van B. Chamberlain, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles Abel, 18th Inf. (Dec. 27, D. Cal.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

A battalion of infantry recruits, to be known as the 1st provisional battalion, will be formed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for organization, equipment and instruction. The battalion will be composed of the unassigned white infantry recruits, soon to arrive from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Slocum, New York.

Capt. C. B. Hardin, 15th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty with the battalion. (Dec. 20, D. Cal.)

The following named organizations will be reported by their commanding officers as follows upon their arrival from China: The 14th U. S. Inf., to the Provost Marshal General, Manila, relieving the 21st Inf.; the battalion of the 3d U. S. Art., and the headquarters and battalion of the 15th U. S. Inf., and the commanding general, Dept. of Southern Luzon, for assignment to stations.

Upon being relieved by the 14th U. S. Inf., the 21st U. S. Inf. will be reported by its commanding officer to the commanding general, Dept. of Southern Luzon, for assignment to station. (Nov. 12, D. P.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, 14th Inf. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 7, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be surgeon with the rank of major.

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to be surgeon of volunteers with the rank of major, Dec. 19, 1900, vice Hysell, honorably discharged.

48th Infantry.

Corp. George Stenness, Troop A, 11th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1900, vice Cabanne, 48th Inf., honorably discharged.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., to be Q. M. with the rank of major, Nov. 14, 1900, vice Booth, deceased.

Cavalry arm.

2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1900, vice Bean, 3d Cav., who resigns his line commission only.

2d Lieut. Edward L. King, 8th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1900, vice Hart, 7th Cav., who resigns his line commission only.

Artillery arm.

1st Lieut. John K. Cree, 6th Art., to be captain, Dec. 11, 1900, vice Chamberlain, 1st Art., who resigns his line commission only.

1st Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 7th Art., to be captain, Dec. 15, 1900, vice Chase, 4th Art., promoted.

2d Lieut. William W. Hamilton, 2d Art., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1900, vice Cree, 6th Art., promoted.

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PROGRESS WITH THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate has spent much time during the past week in considering the Army bill, but much of it has been wasted in discussions and inquiries wholly aside from the merits of the subject under debate and which delayed progress toward a conclusion upon a measure of first importance to the country. It is extremely irritating to see such a body as the Senate wasting its time on trivialities, in utter disregard of the necessity for haste in this matter, which has been called to its attention in the most urgent manner, by the Secretary of War and others. Nearly the whole of one day's session, that of January 7, was occupied in the discussion of the question of a veterinary corps, the provision for this being finally rejected. Considerable objection arose to the restriction of Volunteers to appointments as second lieutenants in the Regular Army and two days' session were occupied in the debate on the post exchange, the Senate finally adopting the section forbidding the sale of beer with other liquors as it came from the House. We give on another page the Senate bill so far as it has been perfected. It shows the bill as recommended by the Senate Military Committee. The following amendments to the bill have been proposed by different Senators: Punishing as a misdemeanor the use of the Army as a posse comitatus except when force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution, or by act of Congress. Striking out these words in Section 24: "All vacancies then existing in the grade of first lieutenant in each arm of the Service shall be filled from this list and the lineal lists of second lieutenants of the Regular Army, according to seniority, as determined by length of prior commissioned service." Inserting in this section a clause providing for examinations for second lieutenancies of "those Volunteer officers not over 30 years of age who held commissions during the war with Spain, and are now serving in the Regular Army." To increase the number of colonels in the Pay Department to four, the lieutenant colonels to five, the majors to twenty, and the captains to twenty-five. To strike out Section 26, authorizing the President to maintain the Army at its maximum strength, until otherwise ordered by Congress. Striking out the several provisos, authorizing the increase of the enlisted men to the maximum, or limiting this authority to three years. Changing the proviso in Section 30, authorizing the President to retire officers who have been suspended from duty to read "who shall be hereafter suspended from duty." Authorizing the appointment of officers above the rank of Major from the Army at large to the positions of chiefs of staff departments, with the rank of the office, and continuing that rank after their retirement. "Provided, That so long as there remain in service officers of any staff corps or department holding permanent appointments the chief of such staff corps or department shall be selected from the officers so remaining therein." Striking out the limit for the appointment of Volunteers and opening to them one-third of all of the original vacancies in line and staff, from colonel to second lieutenant.

It was proposed to alter Section 20 to read as follows: "The enlisted force of the Signal Corps shall consist of 10 companies, whose status of service shall be the same as companies of the Corps of Engineers. Each company shall consist of 9 first-class sergeants, 18 sergeants, 18 corporals, 45 privates (who may be either of the first or second class), and 1 cook." To insert at the end of Sec. 16 the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of War be authorized to appoint in the Hospital Corps, in addition to the 200 hospital stewards now allowed by law, 100 hospital stewards. Provided, That men who have served as hospital stewards of Volunteer regiments, or acted in that capacity during and since the Spanish-American War for more than six months, may be appointed hospital stewards in the Regular Army: And provided further, That all men so appointed shall be of good moral character, and shall have passed a satisfactory mental and physical examination."

At the end of Section 14: "Provided further, That all acting assistant surgeons who served continuously for two years or more during the War of the Rebellion be commissioned as first lieutenants, but without pay or allowance, as an honorable recognition of their past services."

Finally, it is proposed to add to the bill the following provisos at the end: "Provided, That no further military force shall be used in the Philippine Islands, except such as may be necessary to keep order in places there now actually under the peaceable control of the United States and to protect persons or property to whom, in the judgment of the President, protection may be due from the United States, until the President shall have first proclaimed amnesty for all political offenses committed against the United States in the Philippine Islands, and shall have, in his power, agreed upon an armistice with persons now in hostility to the United States, and shall have invited such number, not less than 10, as he shall think desirable of the leaders or representatives of the persons now hostile to the United States there to come to the United States and state their wishes and the condition, character, and wishes of the people of the Philippine Islands to the Executive and

Congress, and shall have offered to secure to them safe conduct to come, abide, and return, and shall have provided at the public charge for the expenses of their transportation both ways and their stay in this country for a reasonable and sufficient time for such purpose."

Mr. Kenny proposes to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That opposition to the United States being now only scattered in its form in the Philippine Islands, a guerrilla character of warfare, the necessity for an increased military force is made temporary, the increase in the Army should be temporary and purely for foreign service, a colonial Army, not to be continued in the Service longer than needed; therefore, to meet the present exigencies of the military Service the President is hereby authorized to maintain the Regular Army, as it now exists under the act of March 2, 1899, at a strength of not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, to be distributed among the several branches of the Service, including the Signal Corps, according to the needs of each, and raise a force of not more than 35,000 men for service in the insular possessions of the United States, to be recruited as he may determine from the country at large, or from the localities where their services are needed, without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications, and to organize the same into not more than thirty regiments, to be organized as in the act of March 2, 1899; Provided, That such increased Regular and Volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than June 3, 1901. On and after that date all the general, staff and line officers appointed to the Army under this act shall be discharged and the members restored in each grade to those existing at the passage of this act, and the enlisted force of the line of the Army shall be reduced to the number as prescribed for by the law prior to April 1, 1898, exclusive of such additions as were made by act of March 2, 1899, to the artillery, and except cadets provided for by said act of March 2, 1899; And provided further, That no officer who has been, or may be, promoted under existing law, or under the rules of seniority shall be disturbed in his rank.

Speculation as to the cost to the Government caused by the action of the Senate in delaying the passage of the Army reorganization bill places the amount at close to a million and a half of dollars. On Jan. 7 Secretary Root said that it had been estimated that \$16,000,000 could have been saved by the Government had the last Congress provided for 35,000 Regular troops for three years' service instead of that number of Volunteers. At the War Department it is figured that the delay already occasioned will necessitate the chartering of additional transports to bring home the Volunteers (about 12,000). It costs about \$115 a man for transportation from Manila to San Francisco. This includes the charter price of the vessel, coaling, water and alterations in the vessel. Estimating 12,000 men at this price makes the additional cost \$1,380,000. This does not include the extra expense of rapid recruiting to send Regulars to Manila to replace the Volunteers. Had Congress passed the Army bill before taking the holiday recess, this entire additional cost could have been saved, because every arrangement had been made for the use of the present Army transport service in such a way as to avoid the necessity of chartering additional vessels. The House was in no way responsible for the delay. It was commendably prompt. But the Senate, ignoring the declaration of the Secretary of War that a delay would be expensive to the Government, insisted upon hearing the head of each of the staff bureaus of the War Department, besides a number of other officers.

It is estimated that \$40,000,000 would have been saved the Government if the Regulars had been given two years ago, as asked for, instead of the Volunteers.

The transports going to Manila could then have carried the troops provided by Congress for replacing the Volunteers to be withdrawn. By making these double trips the transports would be able to bring the Volunteers home in time, but as there are no troops to replace the Volunteers, General MacArthur cannot spare at this time more than one regiment every two weeks, and the Department will be compelled late in the spring to charter more vessels to get the Volunteers back to San Francisco to be mustered out in the time prescribed by Congress.

NAVAL ACADEMY ALUMNI.

The appointment by the President of the United States of two of its members upon the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy is the first official recognition of the Naval Academy Alumni Association. It was made in graceful response to the petition embodied in the following resolutions:

At a meeting of the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association held in the city of New York Dec. 14, 1900, the President being in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, this association is composed solely of the graduates of the United States Naval Academy, both in the Navy and engaged in many callings in civil life, and whereas, in common with the alumni of other colleges throughout the country, we foster and maintain a cordial affection for our Alma Mater and an active interest in her welfare and progress, and, therefore, are desirous of rendering to the Naval Academy any service for which our experience and abilities may fit us, tending to the benefit of the institution or to the assistance of those charged with its government; and whereas, it is a well-established custom for the alumni of other colleges to act upon boards of overseers and kindred bodies; therefore be it

Resolved, first, That the President of this Association be directed to acquaint the President of the United States with our willingness and desire to be represented upon the board of visitors annually appointed to the United States Naval Academy, and to present for his consideration these resolutions as our respectful petition for the honor and privilege of such representation.

Second, That in case the President of the United States shall favorably regard this petition, this Association with great respect submits as its representatives upon the board of visitors to be appointed for the visitation of 1901, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N. (retired), and Mr. Park Benjamin, of the city of New York, a graduate of the class of 1867, and the vice-president of this Association.

It is interesting to note that on June 3, 1867, Admiral David D. Porter being the superintendent, there were at the Naval Academy, Commander Stephen B. Luce, Commandant of Midshipmen; Midshipman Park Benjamin, 1st Class; Midshipman Richard Wainwright, 2d Class; Midshipman Charles E. Colahan, 3d Class. On June 3, 1901, there will be Admiral Stephen B. Luce

(retired), Mr. Park Benjamin, Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent Naval Academy, and Comdr. Charles E. Colahan, Commandant of Cadets. And in this way after the lapse of one complete generation, the Porter regime comes back again.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has now nearly completed the Naval Appropriation bill, and unless there is undue discussion in the Committee over the sections relating to increase for the Navy, the bill will be reported to the House some time next week. Mr. Foss, the newly-elected chairman of this Committee, has pushed the consideration of the bill in the Committee with his characteristic energy, but all of the details of appropriation have been carefully gone over and experts heard on all the various questions at issue. Great care is being taken by the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to prevent any of the details of the bill being made public prior to the introduction of the bill in the House. He has stated on more than one occasion that the various publications which have appeared from time to time in reference to the measure are unreliable and not to be depended upon. That the bill will closely follow in many of its essentials the recommendations made by the various bureau chiefs of the Navy Departments in their annual reports, is admitted, and especially is this true in reference to the matter of the increase in the Navy. Advocates of the submarine boat are making strenuous efforts to obtain a favorable report from the Committee looking to the construction of an additional number of these little craft, but no decision has yet been reached.

In response to a communication from the Paymaster General of the Army requesting a decision as to whether paymasters are required to deduct from the mileage accounts of an Army officer three cents per mile for the actual distance traveled over a route taken by him when such route is not the shortest usually traveled route, the Comptroller of the Treasury has held:

"1. When the travel is by one or more usually traveled routes over which the rate of fare between terminal points is the same to the general public or by special arrangement with the government, a deduction of three cents per mile should be made for the number of miles for which transportation is actually furnished or should have been furnished, not exceeding, however, the number of miles for which mileage is allowed.

"When the travel is by a longer route for the convenience of the officer, and the rate of fare thereby ascertained as in paragraph 1, is greater than by the usually traveled route, a deduction of three cents per mile should be made for the number of miles for which transportation is or should have been furnished by such route."

As we stated last week there is considerable speculation at the Navy Department as to the successor to Rear Admiral Schley when that officer retires from active service. The logical successor to Rear Admiral Schley in command of the South Atlantic Station is undoubtedly Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, who has not yet had sea service under his present commission; and who, we understand, is desirous of getting an assignment at sea. Some talk is also heard of giving Capt. R. D. Evans the assignment to the South Atlantic Station, but we fail to see how this will be possible, as Captain Evans will not be a Rear Admiral during this year, unless a casualty occurs in that grade. Upon the retirement of Admiral Schley Captain Evans will be senior captain in the Navy. Captain Evans is desirous of obtaining an assignment at sea, so it is said at the Navy Department, and he may be placed in command of the battleship Illinois, now nearing completion at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company's yards.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has arranged a definite schedule for the running of transports between Manila and San Francisco in connection with the return of the Volunteer Army. General MacArthur has informed the War Department that he will send back the volunteer regiments as nearly as possible in the order in which they arrived in the Philippines, but he has shown how it will be utterly impossible to follow this rule in all cases. The 37th regiment of infantry left Manila on Jan. 10, and the Department has been informed that the 36th regiment will sail about the 15th of this month. The next regiment to leave will probably be the 11th Vol. Cav., which should sail for San Francisco about the 1st of February. The War Department has not yet been informed as to which of the regiments will then be ordered home.

A board consisting of Captain Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy; Civil Engineer Cunningham; Comdr. John D. Ford, Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young and Naval Constructor Rock, has been appointed to meet at Havana for the purpose of making an examination of the steel dry dock to be purchased by this country from the Spanish Government. During the absence from the Navy Department of Captain Lemly, Mr. E. P. Hanna is acting as Judge Advocate General of the Navy. Mr. Hanna is thoroughly familiar with the duties of the position, and he will certainly conduct the work to the satisfaction of the entire Department.

Professor Chas. Eliot Norton, in discussing "Citizenship" at a meeting of the Unitarian Club at Boston, on Jan. 9, remarked, with reference to the young men of the Civil War: "In them was found no boo-boo business, no boastfulness, none of the Rough Rider spirit. They were young patriots."

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

While the testimony before the court of inquiry at West Point has placed beyond any doubt that hazing of a brutal and dangerous sort has taken place in a number of instances in recent years, it is gratifying to learn that the authorities of the Academy were not at all blind to the fact and that they have not been insensible to the necessity for the complete suppression of the practices which have been the cause of so much criticism of the Academy in Congress and in the public press.

The hazing is shown to have culminated in the summer of 1899, and the improvement since that time has been steady and sure. The present authorities at the Academy have not only worked by the usual method of inflicting heavier punishments on detected offenders, but have supplemented this action by the wise policy of fostering within the cadet body itself a more enlightened judgment concerning practices which are shown to be absolutely condemned by the public sentiment of the land.

That such a process must be gradual is inevitable, but it is equally true that a reform through this means is likely to be the only lasting and sure one, which will obviate the possibility of another such outbreak as we have recently gone through with.

Surely the experiences of the last few weeks must have been sufficient to convince the most conservative undergraduate or graduate that the Military Academy cannot again afford to be even suspected of harboring such cruelties as the testimony before the court shows have been perpetrated within the past few years. As we remarked in a recent issue, it is time now for all the cadets and alumni to cease to attempt to discriminate between forms of hazing that may be unobjectionable or that may be harmful, but to frankly realize that the overwhelming sentiment of the people has declared that all forms of hazing must cease and to cordially sustain the authorities in reaching the end desired.

All those who are inclined to think that such reforms can be accomplished in a day should realize that the authorities in dealing with hazing must be governed by the laws and the regulations applicable to them as well as to the cadets, and that they have not the summary power that the head of a college has under similar circumstances to rid the institution of an objectionable student. A cadet duly admitted is a member of the military service of the land protected by the guarantees of the laws and regulations. It is all very well in the time of excitement to say that any punishment is not too severe for the offenders, but the difficulties met with by the authorities must be considered for a fair understanding of the case.

Not the least of these no doubt in a particular case would be the pressure brought to bear upon the War Department by the friends of any cadet who was dismissed, and probably the members of Congress who denounce the authorities loudest would be found among the first to thwart their efforts in Washington if possible. The steady improvement shown by the testimony to have taken place in the last year is creditable alike to the good sense of the cadets and to the policy of the authorities. That another camp would have seen a similar step forward can hardly be doubted, for once the cadets see the folly of the practices the steps forward all become easier. It is the first that is the most difficult to take.

That there is a considerable sentiment in favor of some drastic and new remedy cannot be denied, but before attempting any such plan those that have in the past been tried ought to be carefully examined, so that no step will be taken that will have to be retraced. Many, no doubt, favor the adoption of some sort of oath or pledge on the part of the cadets at admission, and possibly are not aware of the history of this plan when it was before tried, a number of years ago. An outline of the successive measures taken against hazing will therefore be of interest to those not familiar with the subject for the past twenty-five years.

Between 1864 and 1871 various forms of oaths and pledges were tried, as shown by the correspondence given below. The first step was the pledge to be taken by each cadet before he was allowed to go on furlough, authorized by Secretary Stanton. At that time the Academy was under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers and General Totten, then Chief of Engineers, on Dec. 10, 1863, addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War:

The late unusual and numerous cases of molestation of new cadets at West Point by the older classes have been the subject of correspondence between the superintendent and this office, with the view of devising the means of preventing such discreditable proceedings for the future. There is no privilege so highly prized by the cadets as the furlough of about two months and a half, which has always been granted to the third class after a residence of two years at the Academy. It is proposed hereafter that this indulgence shall be fully granted only to those cadets who will subscribe a declaration that they have not participated in these gross irregularities, while those members of the class who decline to sign the certificate shall be detained at West Point until the 25th of July, and allowed to go home only for the month between that date and the 25th of August. It is not doubted that the cadets will observe the requirements of truth if placed upon their honor as to this certificate.

It is proposed, then, that the following order be approved by you and published to the corps of cadets on this subject: In view of the many and unjustifiable outrages perpetrated upon new cadets, especially by members of the third class, during the last encampment, as brought out by the court of inquiry, of which Colonel Shiras was president, the Secretary of War directs that each member of the present and all future third classes before receiving his furlough shall be required to certify

that he has in no manner or way improperly interfered with or molested, harassed or injured new cadets. The furlough of any cadet who does not sign this certificate shall be limited to one month from the 25th of July to the 25th of August, and this only upon his making a like declaration for the interval from the arrival of new cadets up to the 25th of July.

This letter received the approval of Secretary Stanton, and the order was promulgated to the cadets and embodied in the regulations of the Academy.

In 1867 this was followed by the introduction of an addition to the oath of admission to the effect that hazing would not be indulged in.

The War Department on Nov. 25, 1867, wrote the superintendent of the Academy:

The following addition to the 21st paragraph of the Military Academy regulations of 1866 has been ordered by the War Department, viz:

"And shall further sign a written pledge on his honor that he will not in any manner improperly interfere with, harass, molest or injure new cadets, nor compel or permit them to perform menial services or do for him anything incompatible with their position as cadets and gentlemen. Any cadet declining to comply with the foregoing provisions shall be discharged from the Academy."

But already the trouble that inevitably must follow any form of pledge had become visible—the difficulty of its construction—and the then superintendent wished to modify the oath so as to cover every contingency, but the proposal was not received with favor at the War Department. The superintendent was informed on Jan. 2, 1868, that "the phraseology as it now stands is believed to amply cover every reasonable contingency, and if any 'grammatical finessing' on the part of the cadets be apprehended, it is suggested that measures be adopted to verbally notify each and every cadet of the precise intent and meaning of the regulation. It is confidently expected that every cadet who gives the pledge * * * will give to it an honorable observance * * *"

Nothing could have been more ironclad than the oath taken by cadets after the amendment to the regulations above mentioned. After the customary oath of allegiance and engagement of service it ran:

And I do further promise on my word of honor that I will not in any manner improperly interfere with, harass, molest or injure new cadets, nor compel or permit them to perform menial services, or do for me anything incompatible with the position of a cadet and a gentleman.

In 1871 General Pitcher, then the superintendent, recommended the abolition of all the pledges against hazing and the substitution of the regulation prohibiting it, with very severe penalties for its infraction. In his recommendation to the War Department he said:

I am not a very strong believer in the efficiency of pledges and certificates as a preventive against irregularities, for, while as a rule they are observed with commendable strictness, there will always be more or less in every class who, however carefully pledges may be worded, will construe them to suit their own ideas.

Since the beginning of the year 1871 there have been no pledges required of cadets in connection with hazing. That the regulations against hazing and the strong penalties attached to their violation did not succeed in eradicating it arose from other causes. One was the additional safeguard it was thought desirable to give to the cadets to prevent their being required to testify against themselves, in an amendment of the regulations in 1879.

For many years there had been a regulation giving the superintendent power to investigate any disorders or breaches of discipline among cadets worded as follows: "The superintendent and also the commandant of cadets have power to investigate violations of the regulations, disorders and breaches of discipline committed by cadets." In June, 1879, this was amended so as to allow any cadet who might incriminate himself by answering a question to decline to answer on that ground, the following words being added to the above paragraph of the regulations:

In any official investigation made by the superintendent or commandant (under the authority given them in paragraph 106), they have the right to require any person under their command to answer interrogatories as to the facts within his knowledge, no matter who, except himself, may be criminated by his answers, and refusal to answer is disobedience of orders.

It is the construction of that regulation that grew up at the Academy among the cadets, together with another regulation introduced at about the same time, that has been the sheet anchor of hazing. The other regulation was one brought in in 1879 which made it the duty of a new cadet to report his tormentors when he was hazed and made him liable to punishment for submitting to hazing. This attempt to make the new cadet protect himself has never succeeded, but the fact that the new cadet had committed an offense against the regulations when he submitted to hazing always enabled him to shield his tormentors by refusing to answer a question in an investigation on the ground that he would, by admitting that he had been hazed, incriminate himself.

Colonel Mills, the superintendent, testified before the court of inquiry that he had succeeded in getting these troublesome regulations, which together operated to protect the hazer, amended.

All regulations making it an offense on the part of the new cadet to submit to hazing have been wiped out, and the regulations for the investigation of disorders have been amended so as to give the decision as to what question would be incriminating into the hands of the superintendent, and not those of the cadet. The latter regulation now reads as follows:

The superintendent shall have power to investigate violations of regulations and all neglects, disorders and

violations of discipline committed by cadets. These investigations shall be conducted, habitually, by the commandant of cadets, but may, in the discretion of the superintendent, be carried on by boards of officers appointed by the superintendent for that purpose. In any investigation made under the authority conferred by this paragraph, the commandant of cadets or the board of officers charged with the conduct of the same shall have the right to require any cadet to answer questions as to facts material to the inquiry which fall within his knowledge. A refusal to answer shall be reported to the superintendent, who may proceed against the offender as in case of disobedience of orders. If the refusal is on the ground that the answer will tend to criminate the witness, the proposed question, together with the objection of the witness, shall be submitted to the superintendent in writing, and his decision thereon shall be final.

It would seem that the authorities with the additional power placed in the hands of the superintendent last year to summarily send to his home "to await the action of the Secretary of War" any cadet implicated in hazing ought now to have the power to entirely eradicate from the Academy an evil which has been the cause of many slurs being cast on its good name and which has, undoubtedly, damaged its reputation with many people. But, above all, the cadets themselves must see that in a body of young gentlemen engaged in a serious pursuit pranks, which in a kindergarten might be tolerated, are at their best silly and unworthy of them and of their calling.

FOR A MEMORIAL NAVAL ARCH.

Suspension of the effort to secure the funds to carry out the project of erecting a memorial naval arch in the City of New York, has evoked many expressions of regret, not only from citizens, who feel that the metropolis should not lose an ornament so widely admired and approved, but from people deeply interested in the Navy, who believe that that service has richly earned the honor of a great naval monument, commemorative of its deeds. These opinions recently took the shape of a suggestion made by several prominent men to the Alumni Association of the United States Naval Academy, that it should consider the expediency and possibility of taking direct charge of the enterprise and carrying it to successful completion. At a meeting of the Governing Committee of the Association, held on Dec. 14, 1900, a preliminary investigation of the matter was ordered, with a view to determine, first, whether such action on the part of his brother graduates would be agreeable to Admiral Dewey, in honor of whose victory in Manila Bay the arch was originally erected, and whether he would approve of that beautiful structure being permanently established in New York, as a great navy memorial, and, second, whether the conditions surrounding the fund of some two hundred thousand dollars already collected by or pledged to the Citizens' Committee were such as to make it practicable for the subscribers, if they so desired, to transfer them to the Association for the purpose named.

The matter was laid before Admiral Dewey in a letter from Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N. (retired). The Admiral's reply is as follows:

"I think, too, as the other naval alumni do, that the glorious deeds of the Navy have not been fittingly commemorated, and that steps toward building a splendid monument to its valor should at once be taken, and I shall gladly give all assistance in my power."

With this cordial and gratifying endorsement of the project from the Admiral, the Association felt justified in passing to the second inquiry, which resulted in an affirmative conclusion.

Thereupon, a General Committee of the Alumni Association was appointed to present the matter to the consideration of representative men in New York, and to invite criticism. Over some three weeks the subject was fully discussed and all shades of opinions gathered. The general outcome left no doubt that the consensus of judgment not only favored but advocated the assumption of this work by the Association. The Committee then, acting under its powers in behalf of the Association, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association do undertake the establishment of a Naval Memorial in this city (New York) and the raising of funds therefor by public and private subscription.

Resolved, That the said Memorial shall be an Arch of stone, suitably decorated and inscribed.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that said Arch be placed upon a site on the water front of Manhattan Island and in such position as to permit of appropriate approaches from the water, harmonizing in design with said Arch.

Other resolutions provided for preliminary Committees on Ways and Means, Finance, Design and Site, and for communication with National, State and city authorities, all of which are at work upon the details of organization. The Committee on Design and Site will probably adopt the Arch substantially as designed and temporarily erected at Twenty-third street and Madison Square, with, of course, such necessary modifications as are involved in the change of material to permanent stone and in securing proper harmony with the surroundings. The exact site will be determined in conference with the Municipal Art Commission.

On the 3d of January, Secretary Root sent to the Senate Military Committee a copy of a letter received by him from the secretary of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, commending the position taken by his Department in regard to the proposal to create a veterinary corps in the Army, and called attention to the paper left with the committee some time since, signed by a number of the chief veterinarians now in the service, taking substantially the same position. The Secretary states his position in this matter and says: "Give the veterinarians rank if you deem it wise, but I most earnestly urge that you do not impose upon us another bureau of the War Department, another independent corps, another element of disintegration, divided responsibility, and consequent inefficiency."

We fully concur with the New York "Times" in its dictum that "regardless of all other claims to recognition, there should not be a single vote cast against the proposed honor to Captain Clark, of the Oregon. Justice will come to all in the fulness of time, but it is a reproach upon the nation that Captain Clark, who has been involved in no controversies of any kind, is as yet unrecognized and unrewarded as one of the great naval heroes of the war."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, New York. Will join flagship, sailing about Jan. 12. Address Navy Yard, New York, until sailing; then Pensacola, Fla.
BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Almirante Bay. Address Colon, Colombia, care U. S. Consul.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger. At Pensacola, Florida. Address there. The following is the winter cruise of the flagship, Massachusetts and Alabama: Leave Pensacola Jan. 21; arrive Gulf of Florida Jan. 30, leave Feb. 9; arrive Pensacola Feb. 16, leave March 6; arrive Havana March 9, leave March 14; arrive Guantanamo March 21, leave March 28; arrive Culebra March 30, leave April 25; arrive Hampton Roads May 5.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Pensacola, Fla. Cruising with flagship. Address Pensacola, Fla.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At La Guayra, Venezuela. Address care Post Office, New York, N. Y. Will cruise to St. Thomas, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacao and Guantanamo, Cuba; arriving at last port about March 18, 1901.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Puerto Padre, Cuba. Address Puerto Padre, Cuba.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Commander in Chief.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. On target practice cruise. Will return to Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, Commander in Chief.
Rear Admiral Sillas Casey ordered to command Jan. 28.
ABAREDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 9. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At San Diego, Cal. Address Post Office, San Francisco.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At Acapulco. Following is the itinerary: Leave Jan. 8; arrive Libertad, arrive Jan. 8, leave Jan. 14, arrive San Diego, Jan. 24. Will dock after Feb. 1 at Puget Sound Station. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Acapulco. Following is the itinerary: Leave Acapulco Jan. 8; arrive Libertad Jan. 8, leave Jan. 10; arrive Panama Jan. 14, leave Jan. 19; arrive Callao Jan. 25, leave Jan. 29; arrive Valparaiso Feb. 4, leave Feb. 11; arrive Callao Feb. 16, leave Feb. 21; arrive Acapulco March 2, leave March 7; arrive San Diego March 13. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At La Paz, Mexico. Address La Paz, Mexico.
WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Cruising to Reed Rocks. Will return to Mare Island, Cal., and go out of commission. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Senior Squadron Commander.
The following vessels on the Asiatic Station should be addressed at Yokohama, Japan: Castine, Nashville, Helena, Brooklyn, Zafiro.
All other vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I."
BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Manila.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Hong Kong.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Bermuda, en route to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Guam. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Hong Kong.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. Coast of Mindanao.
CASTINE, Comdr. Charles T. Bowman. At Iloilo, P. I.
CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. On coast of Samar.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Cavite.
Comdr. F. J. Drake ordered to command.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. On coast of Bohol.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Bermuda, en route to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite.
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Cavite.
Comdr. F. P. Gilmore ordered to command.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai.
IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Mindanao.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Cavite.
KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. At Colombo, en route to Manila. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Zamboanga, P. I.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Hong Kong. Address Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Chefoo, China.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Canton, China. Address Canton, China.
NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Cavite.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Nagasaki, Japan.
NEWARK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCall. At Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. James G. Green. Capt. C. S. Sperry ordered to command. At Chefoo. Address Chefoo, China.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Woosung, China. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I. Capt. F. W. Dickinson ordered to command.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper. In San Bernardino Straits.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. At Bermuda, en route to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
PRINCETON, Lieut. Simon Cook in temporary command. At Cavite.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Singapore. En route to Asiatic Station. Following is the itinerary of the Vicksburg: Leave Singapore Jan. 21; arrive Manila Jan. 28. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Singapore. En route to Asiatic Station. Due at Singapore Jan. 9, leave Jan. 13; arrive Manila Jan. 20.
WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. At Bermuda, en route to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. On Vigan Station. Address there.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Olongapo, P. I.
GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
ARAYAT—Coast of Samar.
BASCO—In Bataan Province.
CALAMIANES—On coast of Mindanao.
GARDOQUI—In Subig Bay.
LEYTE—At Iloilo.
MINDORO—On coast of Samar.
PAMPANGA—At Cebu.
PANAY—At Cebu.
PARAGUA—At Iloilo.
QUIROS—On Vigan Station.
SAMAR—in Balayan Bay.
URDANETTA—in Subig Bay.
VILLOBO—Coast of Bohol.

TORPEDO BOATS.

CUSHING, Lieut. R. S. Douglas. At New York. Address there.
DUPONT, Lieut. G. R. Evans. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ERICSSON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk. Address there.
FOOTE, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At Boston. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I. Address there.
PORTER, Lieut. Samuel M. Strite. At New York. Address there.
RODGERS, Lieut. Gregory C. Davison. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
WINSLOW, Lieut. W. W. Phelps. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address mail to Washington, D. C.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Norfolk, Va. Soon to sail for Gibara, Cuba, for survey duty. Address Norfolk, Va., until sailing; then hold.
IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Culebra. Will return to San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa., in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. En route from Havre to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Cavite. Address Honolulu, H. I. Will proceed to Guam, Honolulu and San Francisco.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
YANKEE, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. In Niipe Bay on the N. E. coast of Cuba to complete surveys. Address Gibara, Cuba.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Was at Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 18. Itinerary as follows: Arrive San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8, leave Feb. 22; arrive San Pedro Feb. 25, leave March 1; arrive Santa Barbara March 4, leave March 9; arrive Monterey March 11, leave March 14; arrive San Francisco March 15. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. En route from Santa Lucia to Gibraltar. Ordered to Cavite. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. At Tangier. Will cruise in West Indies, arriving at New York in April, 1901. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Norfolk, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At Trinidad. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes. Itinerary: Leave Trinidad Jan. 15; arrive Grenada Jan. 16, leave Jan. 18; arrive Barbadoes Jan. 24, leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Lucia Feb. 10, leave Feb. 13; arrive Guadaloupe Feb. 17, leave Feb. 23; arrive St. Christopher Feb. 24, leave March 11; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 14; arrive San Juan March 15, leave March 31; arrive Guantanamo April 5, leave April 25; arrive Kingston April 27, leave May 4; arrive Key West May 11, leave May 16; arrive Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, New York, June 10, 1901.
LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Port of Spain, Trinidad. Address Kingstown, St. Vincent. On cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave Port of Spain Jan. 15; arrive Kingstown Jan. 20, leave Jan. 27; arrive Port Castries Jan. 28, leave Feb. 10; arrive Basse Terre Feb. 17, leave Mar. 1; arrive Frederiksted Mar. 3, leave Mar. 13; arrive San Juan Mar. 15, leave April 12; arrive Kingstown April 19, leave May 12; arrive Key West May 19, leave May 24; arrive Charleston May 30, leave June 6; arrive Hampton Roads June 12.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. En route to Barbadoes. Itinerary as follows: Arrive Barbadoes Jan. 20, leave Feb. 4; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 10, leave Feb. 24; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 27, leave March 4; arrive San Juan March 15, leave March 23; arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 28; arrive Hampton Roads June 25. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Funchal. Itinerary as follows: arrive Funchal Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Barbadoes Feb. 1, leave Feb. 7; arrive St. Lucia Feb. 8, leave Feb. 12; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 15, leave Feb. 25; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 24, leave March 3; arrive San Juan March 4, leave March 16; arrive Guantanamo Bay March 22, leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 12. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Rees. At dock foot of East 23rd street, New York City. Address there.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN RESERVE.

INDIANA, Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

COLLIERS.

AJAX, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Port Said. Will return to the United States. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
BRUTUS, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Guam. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. En route from Gibraltar to Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
(Following colliers have merchant officers and crews.)
ALEXANDER, At Colombo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
HANNIBAL, At San Juan. Address there.

JUSTIN, At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
LEONIDAS, At Lambert's Point, Va. Address there.
NERO, At Cavite. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
POMPEY, At Singapore. En route to Asiatic Station. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
SATURN, At Cavite. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 17, DEC. 22, 1900, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Publishes memoranda issued by His Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar for the information of commanders of men-of-war visiting that port.

G. O. 18, DEC. 26, 1900, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Hereafter no water will be used for a lubricant in the air-compression cylinders of torpedo plant air compressors, as the moisture introduced thereby causes deterioration in the air flasks of the torpedoes and throughout the entire air system. Lubricating oil shall be used in its place.
In compressors now fitted with leather packing in air cylinders, this change will result in a more rapid wearing out of the packing. All such leather packing must therefore be replaced as soon as possible by fiber packing.
F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 9, 1901.

TRANSFER IN THE NAVY.

Commander Augustus G. Kellogg, U. S. N., retired, to be transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list, in accordance with the provisions of section 1594 of the Revised Statutes.

PROMOTIONS IN NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Comdr. John J. Hunker, to be a captain, from the 11th of December, 1900, vice Capt. John Lowe, retired.
Lieut. Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis, to be a commander, from the 11th of December, 1900, vice Comdr. John J. Hunker, promoted.
Lieut. John G. Quinby, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 11th of December, 1900, vice Lieut. Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis, promoted.
Surg. Walter A. McClurg, to be a medical inspector, from the 19th of November, 1900, vice Medical Inspector Paul Fitzsimons, promoted.
1st Lieut. Henry C. Davis, to be a captain, from the 23d of July, 1900, to fill a vacancy.
2d Lieut. Olof H. Rask, Julius S. Turill, George Herbert Mather, Henry L. Roosevelt, Jay M. Salladay, Mackay Babb, and Harold C. Reisinger, to be 1st lieutenants in the U. S. M. C. from the 23d of July, 1900, to fill vacancies existing in that grade.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Herbert Orlando Shifert, of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon from the 26th of December, 1900, to fill a vacancy.
John F. Hatch, of Vermont, to be an assistant paymaster from the 2d of January, 1901, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 4.—Capt. J. H. Dayton, to duty Bureau of Navigation.
Lieut. G. N. Hayward, detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, Ohio; to Essex, Jan. 14.
Surg. F. Anderson, when recruiting duty completed, to home and wait orders.
Civ. Engr. P. C. Asserson, resume former duties, New York Yard, Jan. 5.
Civ. Engr. L. M. Cox, detached New York Yard, Jan. 24; to Naval Station, Guam, sailing from San Francisco transport Lawton, Feb. 1.
Chief Bttn. F. A. Dray, detached command coal barge No. 2; to duty on board Potomac.
Paym. Clk. J. B. Horton, appointed for duty on board Essex; to report Jan. 10.
JAN. 5.—Capt. G. A. Converse, additional duty as general inspector of the Illinois, Newport News, Va.
Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Holmes, detached Independence, Jan. 23; to Asiatic Station via transport of Feb. 1.
Capt. C. J. Barclay, to duty as captain of the yard, Navy Yard, Boston, Jan. 24.
Capt. M. L. Johnson, detached Boston Yard, Jan. 24; to duty as commandant of Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., after examination for promotion.
Pay Insp. H. G. Colby, detached navy pay office, Baltimore, Jan. 31; to home and wait orders.
Paym. C. M. Ray, detached Naval Academy, Feb. 1; to duty on New York, Feb. 15.
Paym. J. Q. Lovell, detached Indiana, Jan. 31; to duty in charge of navy pay office, Baltimore, and temporary duty as pay officer of Naval Academy.
JAN. 6.—Sunday.
JAN. 7.—Lieut. N. E. Irwin, to duty in charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, from Jan. 17.
Lieut. L. M. Garrett, detached Iowa, Jan. 28; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. B. Tappan, detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, Jan. 17; to Iowa, Jan. 28.
Actg. War. Mach. H. Desmond, to temporary duty on Wabash, Jan. 14.
JAN. 8.—Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes, detached Naval Academy, Jan. 14; to Lancaster via steamer from New York, Jan. 19.
Surg. O. Diehl, detached Lancaster; to home and wait orders.
P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 17; to Boston Yard.
Asst. Surg. S. S. Rodman, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 17.
Asst. Surg. J. H. Dennis, to Naval Academy, Jan. 14.
Paym. Clerk A. W. Barnes, appointment as paymaster's clerk at Pensacola Yard revoked.
Comdr. W. H. Harris (retired), died Jan. 5 at Boston.
Paym. C. P. Thompson (retired), died Jan. 8 at Washington.
JAN. 9.—No orders.
JAN. 10.—Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, when discharged New York Hospital to home; sick leave one month.
Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Hall, discharged New York Hospital; to duty New York Yard.
Lieut. A. B. Hoff, discharged New York Hospital to sick leave.
Gun. J. G. Foster, retired to Wabash.
War. Mach. J. W. Clark, detached Alabama; continue treatment New York Hospital.
War. Mach. J. J. Duffy, detached Vermont; to Alabama.
Lieut. W. H. Alderdice, detached Glacier; to Newark.
Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, condemned by Medical Survey to M. I. Hospital from Honolulu.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 2.—Capt. Robert F. Faunt Le Roy, to assume charge of the office of the Quartermaster during the illness of that officer.

JAN. 3.—1st Lieut. Frederick A. Ramsey, ordered to Marine Barracks, New York, for instruction.

1st Lieuts. Macker Babb, Jay M. Salladay and Harold C. Snyder, qualified for promotion to first lieutenant, to which rank they were advanced conditionally on July 23.

2d Lieut. Wm. D. A. Junkin, ordered to Marine Barracks, Boston, for instruction.

2d Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, from Marine Barracks, Boston, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Serjt. Francis Walls has been placed on the retired list from and after the 10th instant.

JAN. 5.—2d Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, authority granted him to delay two days in reporting at Mare Island.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, ordered to proceed to New York on public duty.

Capt. R. H. Lane, relieved from duty as member of a general court-martial at Navy Yard, New York; detailed for duty as judge advocate of a court of inquiry at Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

2d Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan, detailed as member of a general court-martial in session at Navy Yard, New York, in the place of Capt. Rufus H. Lane.

JAN. 7.—Capt. Henry Leonard and Henry W. Carpenter, ordered to appear before the Examining Board in session in Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

JAN. 8.—Capt. T. C. Treadwell, detailed as judge advocate of a court of inquiry at Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., in the place of Capt. Rufus H. Lane, who is relieved.

Major George Richards, Assistant Paymaster, ordered to assume charge of the office of the Paymaster during the illness of that officer.

Major Henry C. Haines, ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty.

Col. F. L. Denny, ordered to proceed to Marine Barracks, New York, for the purpose of inspecting repairs now being made at that post on the men's quarters, etc.

JAN. 9.—Capt. Albertus W. Catlin, detailed as judge advocate of a general court-martial at Naval Station, Port Royal.

2d Lieuts. Yandell Foote and Thomas M. Clinton, detailed as members of a general court-martial at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 3.—3d Lieut. C. B. Fengar, granted five days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, granted an extension of leave for twenty days.

JAN. 4.—2d Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

JAN. 7.—3d Lieut. P. H. Scott, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

3d Lieut. J. Boedeker, from the Seminole to the Onondaga.

Actg. 3d Lieut. R. R. Tafel, from the Onondaga to the Seminole.

Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

JAN. 8.—3d Lieut. H. Ulke, Jr., ordered to report at the Department for examination for promotion.

Capt. C. A. Abbey, 1st Lieut. C. M. Moore, 2d Lieut. F. C. Billard and Surg. R. N. Hawley registered at the Department during the past week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department has made a contract with the Holland Torpedo Boat Company for the construction of one additional submarine boat to take the place of the Plunger. The name will be retained and the new Plunger will be constructed at the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J. (Lewis Nixon). The Holland Company are to take the Plunger in her present state, but it has not yet been determined whether the United States will accept the proposition of the Holland Company relative to acquiring the old Plunger for purposes of an ammunition lighter. It is doubtful, however, whether the offer of the Holland Company will be accepted by the Navy Department.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association has issued its call for the 25th assessment under the by-laws of the Association, and in the financial statement accompanying this call it is stated that its membership on Jan. 1, 1901, was 802, paying a benefit of \$3,100.82. The total of benefits paid up to the same date amounts to \$682,777.77. The deaths since Oct. 1 have been Rear Admiral McNair, Professor Oliver and P. A. Surg. L. L. Young.

The United States tug Choctaw, which is to be brought to the Brooklyn yard from the naval training station at Newport, will be the largest and most powerful tug at the local yard. Capt. F. W. Bell, chief of the Navy Yard pilots, will be placed in command of her. She is of 500 horse-power and has a displacement of 300 tons.

Advices from Norfolk, Va., state that the builders' trip of the battleship Illinois will take place Feb. 15, and of the armor-plate, except the turrets, is on the ship.

Secretary Long on Jan. 11 made public the report of the board, consisting of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Capt. Geo. A. Converse, Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze and Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Stanton, appointed to ascertain the advisability of changing the naval station from Port Royal to Charleston. The majority of the board, consisting of every member but Rear Admiral Sumner, were of the opinion that it is expeditious to transfer the naval station now at Port Royal to Charleston, and finds the only available site to be on the west bank of the Cooper River, about six miles above Charleston Custom House, comprising a part of Chicara Park. Rear Admiral Sumner in a minority report recommends that no change be made from Port Royal.

Captain Cotton of the Norfolk Navy Yard has made a report on the damage sustained by the torpedo boat Ericsson on Jan. 2, when she touched bottom in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, while the water was low and the ice thick. The known damage is a bent propeller. Orders have been issued for the docking of the boat at Norfolk, and it is expected that she will soon be in readiness to join the torpedo flotilla which will accompany the North Atlantic Squadron on its winter cruise.

It is reported at the Navy Department that the battleship Illinois, now nearing completion at the Newport News shipyard, will be in readiness for her trial trip about the middle of February. The trial would have been made at an earlier date, but there was some delay on account of the armor plate for the vessel. Considerable interest is attached to the trial of this ship, as it is intimated that she will exceed in speed the records made by the Kearsarge and the Kentucky.

The Navy Department has sent formal notice to the Bath Iron Works, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and the Moran Brothers, of Seattle, that a contract for the construction of a sheathed battleship has been awarded to each of them, on the conditions already stated relative to cost. There is little doubt that the three firms will accept the contract offered

by the Department. Moran Brothers, through their Washington representative, have already accepted.

Orders have been issued for the repairs necessary on the gunboat Bennington to be made at Hong Kong instead of having the vessel return to this country, as has been the custom when a ship on foreign station was found in need of an overhauling. This policy of repairing vessels of the Navy on the Asiatic Station at Hong Kong is meeting with some opposition in the Construction Corps of the Navy. It is argued that, although the repairs can be made somewhat cheaper on account of the little expense entailed by the employment of Chinese labor, the expense in the end will be far greater to the Government, because of the poor quality of the work. It is not known whether or not any more vessels will be ordered to Hong Kong for repair, but the Bennington will have approximately \$75,000 spent on refitting her at that port.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has made a decision in the matter of the claims of 17 men of the Navy who were detained at the naval rendezvous at Chicago, Ill., at the time of their enlistment. He has decided from the facts given that within the meaning of the statute allowing commutation of rations to enlisted men attached to and on duty at naval stations, that the naval rendezvous at Chicago is not a naval station.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence had a run preliminary to the official trial trip off Boston Light Jan. 8, her average speed being 20½ knots an hour. Afterward the boat ran out around the light ship, a distance of 13 knots, in a rough sea, at the rate of 18 knots an hour.

A meeting was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 7 by employees of the construction and repair department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, when a testimonial was prepared, to be presented to Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, U. S. N., who expects to be made Chief of the Bureau of Construction some time in March.

The report of the Board of Naval Officers on the desirability of locating a dry dock on the Columbia River, Oregon, presented in Senate Document No. 60, shows that the board is unanimously of the opinion that while the present conditions exist the benefit to be derived by the naval service would not warrant the expense of locating a dry dock and the naval station which would result, and maintaining the same. The members of this board are: Capt. Henry Glass, Lieut. Philip Andrews and Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford.

The Navy is watching with interest to see what will happen to Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., when his three months' leave of absence expires. Though it has been understood for many years that he was a contributor to the New York "Herald," the Navy Department has suddenly become conscious of the fact, and apparently takes exception to some remarks in that paper concerning Chief Constructor Hichborn, in the best vein of newspaper sarcasm, which are credited to the genius of Mr. Kelley. He is also held responsible for the early publication of the details of the trial trip of one of our battleships. He was ordered to Guam, and it is expected that when his leave expires he will again receive sailing orders. Commander Kelley has the reputation of being an efficient officer and has done himself credit whenever he has been permitted to go to sea. For some reason, however, the Department has shown great unwillingness to risk his life at sea, and it is reported that whenever the Bureau of Navigation has sought to avail itself of his services on sea duty, its action has been overruled by superior headquarters.

You can never tell who will be Governor until after election, and the question as to who will succeed Admiral Hichborn as Chief of the Bureau of Construction is still under debate. Capt. John F. Hanscom is entitled to the promotion by the rule of seniority, which is so generally observed in the Navy. He retires in two years, while Constructor Bowles, who follows next after him in rank, will remain on the active list for many years. Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward is also in the race for the assignment, and as all of the officers in question are considered as being in every respect capable of filling the position it is extremely difficult for any decision to be reached.

THE QUESTION OF SUBMARINES.

One of the most important details in connection with the forthcoming bill making appropriations for the Navy for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, relates to submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type. There has already been considerable correspondence between the House Committee on Naval Affairs and the Navy Department in regard to the question of making a further increase in the Navy along this line, but the matter will probably not be definitely settled until hearings on that part of the bill relating to naval increase have been obtained by the committee. In response to an inquiry made by Mr. Foss, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, the Secretary of the Navy has written a letter in which he says: "The question with the Department is not so much the desirability of submarine boats. This may be regarded as largely settled by the fact that one is now in commission and has given promise of great possible efficiency, and that seven more have been authorized by act of Congress and are now in process of construction, although like many other new inventions they cannot be said to have entirely passed the experimental stage in respect to actual service."

"The question with the Department is rather whether the construction of an additional number should be authorized until those now under construction are finished and their usefulness further assured. On this ground, their being no pressing exigency for more, and especially in view of the large naval expenditures in hand and estimated for, the Department does not regard further expenditure in this direction essential at this time."

The Naval Board on Construction in its report said: "Without desiring to discredit the Holland in any way, or to detract from her merits, the Board is of the opinion that the utility of boats of this class has not yet been sufficiently demonstrated to warrant the construction of others than those already authorized—eight in number—which are considered a sufficient number to experiment with."

"As regards the cost of the present boats, namely, \$170,000 each, the Board is of the opinion that if the cost of construction with a reasonable profit to the contractors is alone considered it is a very high price, but if the expenses of developing the boat are taken into consideration the price is not excessive."

"Should Congress see fit to authorize any more submarine boats the Board is of the opinion that no special type should be specified, but that the Secretary of the Navy should be given discretion to contract for such boats as in his judgment are likely to prove the most efficient and best suited for naval purpose, thus opening up competition and giving other inventors a chance."

FIREPROOF WOOD FOR NAVAL WORK.

We find that we were mistaken in saying in our issue of Dec. 29, 1900, that the treatment of the American Wood Fireproofing Company, Limited, of New York, had been objected to by the Bureau of Navigation. Upon investigation we find that no such objection has been made by this Bureau, and, further, official documents show that the product of this company has been accepted by the Navy Department for use in all of its bureaus, including the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and that it was recommended by the recent board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy composed of Assistant Secretary Hon. F. W. Hackett and Naval Constructors Bowles and Baxter, as standing in precisely the same position before the Department as the process of the Electric Fireproofing Company, whose treatment up to this time has alone been in use in the construction of war vessels. The official report of the Board places both companies on exactly the same footing, and says nothing whatever to warrant any criticism as to the chemicals used by the American Wood Fireproofing Company, Ltd. The exact status of the case is explained in an official letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Account dated Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1901. This says:

"The Bureau understands that the matter is considered by the Department to be in an unfinished stage. Tests are being made and continued, and it will be some time before the final results are reached."

"Meanwhile the findings of the Board convened for the purpose, and the preliminary report of progress, have been such as to warrant the Department in adopting official specifications to govern the fireproofing of material for use of the Navy for the present, a copy of which is hereby enclosed for your information."

"The adoption of these specifications is intended to insure the use of material fireproofed and treated according to the present state of the art, and these specifications will be modified from time to time as the art of fireproofing advances."

"The preliminary report of the Board, however, indicates that both companies by the processes, respectively, can meet the requirements of the specifications which have been adopted. Your company, therefore, will have the same privilege as the Electric Fireproofing Company, of New York, in bidding for work for this Department, and bids submitted by both companies or by others contemplating the use of either process will be given the same consideration."

"In making purchases of fireproof material hereafter the Bureau will be very glad to have the benefit of competition from your company."

THE STRUGGLE TO SAVE THE YOSEMITE.

Additional details of the Guam typhoon beginning Nov. 13, in which the U. S. S. Yosemite was lost, show saved the Yosemite's crew. The Justin's anchors, how close to destruction was the collier Justin, that dragged. When the wind changed and it cleared for a few minutes, Captain Scott found that his vessel was but 100 yards from the cliff where the Yosemite was battering her life out. The change of wind drove the Justin into deeper water, where she managed to ride out the gale. The crew of the boat that tried to take a line ashore from the Yosemite and was capsized after battling for an hour and a half on the sharp coral reached the beach in safety. During this time the Yosemite was blown off shore and drifted away in the darkness. The cruiser was entirely helpless, the forward 80-foot compartment being full of water so that she was well down by the head. The engine-room was fortunately watertight, so that it was possible to keep all the pumps going. When the storm cleared, about 6 p. m., the Yosemite was found to be miles north and west of the island. That night and all of the following day she was kept afloat through the united efforts of officers and crew.

Lieutenant Bierer decided it would be best to scuttle the vessel before abandoning her. Chief Engineer Nichols, of the Justin, volunteered to go down into the Yosemite's engine-room and open the stop cock. This was hastily done, and the cruiser was left to her fate. About 3 p. m. on the 15th the Yosemite's stern tilted high in the air and she went down bow first, her stern bursting open as she disappeared. The night of the 14th has been an anxious one, for the water was gradually gaining. About 1.44 p. m. on the 15th the Justin was sighted and was soon alongside. After several attempts to tow the disabled cruiser, during which two chains and two manila cables were parted, Lieutenant Bierer decided to abandon her. Soon the 138 members of the crew, 26 marines and 9 officers were aboard the Justin. The first boat load was of about a dozen men who had been injured during the storm. Acting Paym. W. D. Ballard succeeded in taking off 68,000 Mexican dollars.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu and Hong Kong: Gaelic, Jan. 16; Hong Kong Maru, Jan. 24; China, Feb. 1; Doric, Feb. 9; Nippon Maru, Feb. 19; City of Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 27; Coptic, March 7; American Maru, March 15; City of Pekin, March 23. All the above steamers belong to the Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of Japan, Jan. 26; Empress of China, Feb. 25; Empress of India, March 25. For Honolulu and Sydney: Aorangi, Feb. 8, and Warrimo, March 8.

The Army and Navy Club of New York is to hold a ladies' reception at its club-house, 16 West Thirty-first street, on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 19, 1901, from three to six o'clock. Members can procure cards of admission by applying to the manager of the club by letter or in person. The executive committee in charge is as follows: Lieut. Chas. H. Brantingham, late U. S. N., chairman; Gen. J. Fred Pierson, U. S. V.; Commodore Chas. H. Loring, U. S. N., retired; Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, U. S. A., retired; Gen. Gilbert H. McKibbin, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Geo. H. North, U. S. V.; Paym. Geo. DeForest Barton, late U. S. N.; Paym. A. Noel Blake-man, late U. S. N.; Capt. Wm. Henry White, U. S. V.; Lieut. John N. Golding, N. G. N. Y. The following Army and Navy officers are on the reception committee: Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. David P. Heap, Col. Edward R. Warner, Comdr. A. B. Speyers, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels, Paym. Henry T. Skelding, Capt. Garland N. Whistler, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Gen. John W. Clous, Lieut. John C. Kafer, Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8, 1901.

The first test-pile for the information of the architects as to the character of the foundation needed for the cadets' new quarters has been down several weeks with 60 tons of iron upon it; the vacating of houses upon the site of the proposed building is in progress and the laying out of the grounds for the foundations of this splendid edifice will shortly be commenced.

The cadets' quarters is to be the principal building of the groups that will constitute the new Naval Academy and will dominate the magnificent pile. It is to stand midway between the boat-house and the armory, to which buildings it is to be connected by open colonnades which afford direct and convenient communication under shelter, and thus, over the present diffuse arrangement of departments, saves health, inconvenience, and time. It fronts the parade ground at the east and the campus on the west. The easterly facades overlook the Chesapeake bay, and, united to the armory and boat-house, the whole will present a front almost a quarter of a mile in length, standing upon a terrace 16 feet high. The building will be in full view of passing vessels, and with the flanking buildings, will form a striking landmark.

Exclusive of the area occupied by these courts, the superficial area of the cadets' quarters, which is five stories high, will be about 123,000 square feet. Its total estimated cost is \$3,530,000 and it will accommodate 550 cadets.

Dr. T. O. Walton, late dentist at the Naval Academy, willed all of his property to his wife.

The family of Commander Niles, U. S. N., have moved to Annapolis, and have taken up their residence on Hanover street.

Concerning the illness and the death of Private Hobart Greene, of the Marine Corps, of which so much has been said, Superintendent Wainwright says in his report to the Secretary of the Navy: "The charges have been carefully investigated as directed. There is not the slightest foundation for any of the charges." Representative Rixey, of Virginia, has received a letter from Secretary Long advising him that the persons said to have information regarding the ill-treatment of Greene on board the Santee will be asked to appear at the Naval Academy and give their testimony, the Navy Department paying the expenses of the trip.

Naval Cadet William P. Reid, of Arizona, who was recently dismissed from the Naval Academy for "gouging," has been reinstated and will go on with the third class at the beginning of the next academic year. Cadet Reid loses a year by his dismissal.

The condition of Naval Cadet Charles Belknap, Jr., who has been sick at his mother's house, this city, with pneumonia, has improved. Cadet Belknap was one of the eleven who played against West Point on Dec. 1.

Mrs. Terry, wife of Prof. N. M. Terry, gave a reception at her residence, 11 Blake Row, Naval Academy, Saturday afternoon, in honor of Miss Fanny Terry, a student at Wellesley College. The reception was largely attended. Mrs. Samuel Brooke gave a card party at her home, Murray Hill, Monday night, for the guests to meet her guest, Miss McBride, sister of Naval Cadet McBride. Mrs. Eldridge, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Eldridge, received at the cadets' hop on Saturday night, at the Naval Academy. She was assisted by Naval Cadet John J. Hannigan, of Illinois, a member of the first class.

The reported engagement of Miss Eleanor Terry, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Admiral Terry, U. S. N., and Mr. Gilpin, is denied by the lady.

The John Hopkins' Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club will give a concert in Annapolis on Saturday evening, Jan. 26, the proceeds to be given to the fund for keeping open the silent churches of Maryland.

Joseph Naughton, of Annapolis, has been appointed foreman of carpenters at the Naval Academy, vice Charles H. Treadway, deceased. Mr. Naughton has been in the service many years and his appointment is a just recognition of worth.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Jan. 3, 1901.

Exactly a month was occupied by the transport Grant in making the trip from Manila, the vessel reaching port early on the afternoon of Dec. 31. Among her passengers were: Capt. Maxwell S. Simpson, Capt. D. J. Carr, Capt. Charles G. McGhee, Lieut. John McA. Palmer, Lieut. John S. Switzer, Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Lieut. Lloyd England, Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Mrs. R. W. Plummer, Mrs. William Brown, Mrs. R. H. Bishop, Miss Clara Bishop, Mrs. Russell Beall, Mrs. R. R. Paddock, Miss May Paddock, Mrs. W. W. Leathe and baby, Mrs. C. S. Campbell, Miss Harriett Campbell and Mrs. James S. Barber.

During the afternoon of Dec. 29 the first match in the Round Robin golf match was played between Mr. R. H. Gylford and Capt. David J. Rumbough.

Capt. E. F. Wilcox, who fell from the steps leading from his quarters to the road and broke his ankle and tibia on Dec. 27, is being treated at the General Hospital. His injury is so severe that it may lame him for life.

Commander and Mrs. Drake are down from Mare Island for a few days and have apartments at the Occidental.

Miss Belle Marrow, who has been the guest of Colonel and Mrs. B. F. Pope for some days, sailed on the Hancock on Jan. 1 for Manila, at which place she and Lieut. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav., will be united in marriage.

Miss Hoffman is visiting her uncle, Capt. Joseph M. Califf, for a few weeks.

Miss Stokes, of Angel Island, has been the guest of Captain and Mrs. Edward Davis during the holidays.

The hop on Dec. 28 was as great a social event as usual. Mrs. Rumbough and Mrs. Evans were delightful hostesses.

Capt. Charles M. Gandy and A. A. Surg. Charles W. Hack, who arrived from Fort Slocum on Dec. 25, returned to that post on Dec. 28.

Capt. John Anderson, retired, and his wife are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Captain and Mrs. Frederic D. Evans.

Major John A. Baldwin and his family, who have been at Alcatraz Island for some time, bade farewell to the Island on Jan. 3 and left for Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Mrs. William L. Kneeder, wife of Captain Kneeder, and her two children are guests of Mrs. Kneeder's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Cutter, of Alcatraz Island.

Mrs. H. B. Freeman, wife of Colonel Freeman, left on Dec. 26 for a short trip to Washington. Mrs. Freeman was accompanied by Stella Ducat, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Ducat, who, accompanied by her grandmother, sails in March for Scotland.

George W. Davis, who arrived here on Dec. 28, en

route to the Philippines, is a guest at the Occidental. He is accompanied by his aide, Capt. F. L. Parker.

Officers registering at Army Headquarters this week were: Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, A. A. Surg. A. D. Williams, A. A. Surg. F. T. West, A. A. Surg. Robert M. Enders, Lieut. John S. Switzer, Capt. John Anderson (retired), Lieut. W. P. Chamberlain, Capt. Maxwell S. Simpson, A. A. Surg. A. W. Williams.

The transport Hancock sailed for Manila Jan. 1. Her cabin passengers were: Gen. G. W. Davis, A. A. Surg. N. C. Trew, A. A. Surg. E. J. Fanow, S. J. Onestio, Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, Mrs. W. A. Christensen and child, Mrs. H. B. Nilson and child, Mrs. H. A. Snaley, Mrs. H. C. Keene and child, Mrs. P. S. Rossito, Miss I. S. Morrow and Miss Ethel Black.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Jan. 7, 1901.

Colonel Bennett received a cablegram to-day, from Manila, announcing the marriage of his daughter Miss Daisy Bennett and Lieut. George M. Grimes, 20th Inf., U. S. A.

General and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, the Misses Lee and Captain Erwin, 4th Cav., will arrive at the post to-morrow afternoon. The officers and ladies of the garrison will give a reception in their honor to-morrow evening at Pope Hall.

Captain and Mrs. James Lindsey left last week for Little Rock, Ark., where Captain Lindsey was ordered on recruiting duty.

Captain and Mrs. Lloyd McCormick, who are visiting in Leavenworth, were the guests of honor at a dinner given on Jan. 2 by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas. Mrs. McCormick was also the honored guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. D. R. Anthony on Jan. 4. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kelly will give a dinner Wednesday evening complimentary to Captain and Mrs. McCormick.

Mrs. C. C. Smith, two children and maid, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graham, in Leavenworth, for several months will leave soon for Cuba to join her husband, Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d Cav., U. S. A.

Major O'Connell has returned from a month's visit in San Francisco.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1901.

The semi-annual examination, which has occupied the past week, has been concluded, and recitations will be resumed to-morrow, Jan. 10.

On Wednesday afternoon a small cadet tea was given by Miss Maud Banister, a member of the younger set of young ladies at the post, who are not yet out in society. Miss Banister, sister of the hostess, assisted her in receiving the guests, as did also her young friends, the Misses Hobbs and Miss Marguerite Sands, who are school girls. Miss Gertrude Mills and her guest, Miss Ames, also assisted. Miss Amie Davis and Miss Butler presided over the tea table.

A cadet tea was given on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Mills for her daughter, Miss Gertrude, and her guest, Miss Ames. Mesdames Rivers and Barnum served refreshments. Dancing was one of the pleasant features of the entertainment.

The German in Cullum Hall on the afternoon of New Year's Day was given by the cadets. In the absence of the U. S. M. A. Band, which was in Albany on that day in attendance upon the inaugural ceremonies there, an improvised orchestra furnished the music. Two of the musicians were from West Point, two from Highland Falls, and a cadet of the fourth class acted as pianist.

"Some Changes in the Form of the Descriptive Novel," was the title of a very thoughtful, original paper read by Mrs. R. P. Davis before the Ladies' Reading Club on Thursday afternoon. The Card Club met at Mrs. Hobbs's on Friday afternoon.

The event of greatest general interest during the week was the dramatic entertainment given by the Army Relief Society in Cullum Hall on the evening of Jan. 3. The program was divided into three parts. The first a one-act comedy, written by Julie Fay Shipman, was a very bright, sparkling little play, the characters of which were assigned to Mrs. Rivers and Captain Scholes. Maud and Harry Gordon are the names of the young couple in whose matrimonial felicity has come the "little rift within the lute." Captain Echols made a very attractive benedict, and Mrs. Rivers was charming as an unreasonable young wife. The second part of the program would have done credit to a professional troupe. "Yen How and His Six Little Wives" took the audience by storm. Mr. Hinkley took the part of the Mandarin. The curtain was finally rung down amid tumultuous applause. The U. S. M. A. orchestra furnished a delightful program during the intermissions. The last part of the program was a clever farce, "The Facts in the Case." In the character of the maid, Mrs. Shipman was perfect. Mrs. Jenkins as the pretty young widow, Mr. Hinkley as the persistent suitor, Mr. Jervey as the policeman deaf to entreaty, Mrs. Rivers as the bewildered friend, all deserved and all received due meed of recognition from the appreciative audience.

Miss Ames, a guest of Miss Mills; the Misses Tillman and Newton, guests of Mrs. Tillman; Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, guests of Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman; the Misses Kelly, guests of Mrs. Kelly, have been among recent visitors at the post.

A NEW YEAR'S HOP AT HAVANA.

A delightful hop was given at Havana, Cuba, on New Year's Eve, which was the first of a series arranged by officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Hospital on duty at Havana. Through the kindness of Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., the hop was held in the building of the Comandancia General de la Marina. The building had been decorated tastefully by those in charge. At the entrance was a large sized floral anchor with the word "Welcome" inscribed thereon. The reception hall was a bower of evergreens and flowers and large American flags. The 2d Artillery band dispensed delightful music during the evening, and at the hour of 11:57 played "taps," at 12:01, "reveille," followed with "America." Refreshments were served and thoroughly enjoyed, especially at this hour, when everyone was wishing one another a happy New Year. The committee who had charge of this pretty function were Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 6th U. S. Cav., president; Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N.; Capt. P. Mother-sill, U. S. A.; Capt. George F. Barney, 2d U. S. Art.; Dr. Rafael O. Marcour, U. S. N.; Lieut. Edward Carpenter, 2d Art., U. S. A., and Lieut. Upton Birnie, Jr., 2d U. S. Art. Nearly 300 guests were present, among them being the following: General and Mrs. Wood, Major and Mrs. Baker, Major and Mrs. Ladd, Major, Mrs. and Miss Grimes, Colonel and Mrs. Black, Dr. Erastus Wilson, Lieutenant McCoy, Major- and

Mrs. Greble, Major Caziare, Captain Crawford, Lieutenant and Mrs. Farr, Lieutenant Hamilton, Lieutenant Schull, Dr. Fields, Col. T. Carter, Miss Carter, Cecil Carter, General and Mrs. Patterson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Talbott, Captain Harmon, Dr. Lyster, Captain and Mrs. Goodale, Miss Goodale, Major and Mrs. Gorgas, Dr. Plumer, Dr. and Mrs. White, Lieutenant Litterbradt and Dr. Cordova.

GOVERNMENT OF NAVY YARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A correspondent, under the signature of "Ex-officer," in the Journal of Dec. 8, questions some statements contained in an article on the government of navy yards, published in the Journal of Oct. 13. "Ex-officer" speaks of having left the service some years ago, probably when affairs were not quite so bad as at present. Since that time ships are being constructed and multiplied for different departments with a recklessness unthought of a few years ago.

For his information, I will say that the stations at Newport, New London and Key West were not considered, but only such yards as are completed or likely to become so. "Navy's" calculations were based upon the fact that the most important yards had already been supplied with duplicate shops for each department, and that the same condition would soon prevail at all principal stations; and this is not a preposterous assumption when we view the large sums in the estimates for such buildings. It would be far better to apply the money to the construction of ships.

"Navy" has sufficient knowledge of the details of mechanical work to be well aware that all work done in the equipment department, such as repairing and installing gauges and dynamos, can be equally well done in the machine shops and foundries of steam engineering, as a reality it is now divided in some yards between construction and steam engineering, whilst awaiting the building of equipment shops. I contend that this very simplification of shops would greatly increase their capacity in time of war, as well as reduce their running expenses.

"Navy" has frequently noticed just such interference of work as he describes, and this was not the result of child's play, but rather arose from ignorance in one department of what was being done in another. Two plain cases came to his attention very recently that caused a useless outlay of about \$2,000, and they were very small affairs.

I do not yield to any man in my admiration for the American naval officers, and yet when the bureau they represent is involved, I believe they sometimes allow its interests to warp their judgments, as I frequently hear prominent officers discuss subjects of importance to the Navy, from the standpoint of their effect upon the bureau, regardless of the result to the service. Especially is this the case in the construction and engineering branches, and it furnishes a further reason for combining those bureaus.

Had "Ex-officer" looked more carefully into the subject he would not have supposed that attaching a proper storehouse to each shop was really diffusing the care of stores. Were the shops combined there would be but one manufacturing department, but one shop of each kind, and we would have the stores contiguous to the shops where they are needed. As a matter of fact, there now exists, in defiance of regulations, but without which it would be very difficult to transact business, a small storehouse attached to each of the numerous shops which the present system entails. By consolidation the number would be largely reduced instead of augmented. The present method of guarding the stores of the Navy, between "general stores" and "naval supplies," is one of infinite variety.

It is true that the tools, stores and machinery are purchased by men lacking the technical knowledge for such work.

After delivery they are inspected by the officers requiring them, and frequently rejected, when the purchase is repeated. Could any system more conducive to delay be devised? They should be purchased by some one who could inspect them at the same time, and the contractor would know at once whether he was delivering the correct article. I have known goods to be finally delivered months after the ship needing them had gone to sea. As far as the present method preventing the accumulation of stores, there never has been such an accumulation and duplication of unnecessary stores as at present.

"Navy" does not claim to have invented any perfect method for governing navy yards, or seek any position to influence their organization, but simply wishes to call attention to a system that presents more defects than can be found in any similar service in the world.

Centralizing the power plant is not the development of recent years, since electrical power came in vogue; the same reasons for it existed when steam was the sole motive power. Many years ago a board, of which Rear Admiral Luce was president, recommended a consolidation of shops, and I believe also of power plants, but for political reasons the scheme was rejected.

There is not even the semblance of verity in the statement, "That the Equipment Bureau is rendered necessary by the introduction of delicate electrical appliances." That bureau is not a manufacturing bureau, and it would be absurd to assume that the repairs to electrical machinery can not be executed under the supervision of the foreman who directs the making of shafts and cylinders, and the repairing of such delicate devices as steam gauges, indicators, etc. As a matter of fact, this is done in other services; and "Navy" knows it to be the case, that in many large private shipbuilding establishments, not only are the dynamos and other electrical appliances repaired, but they are manufactured in the same shop and under the same foreman who supervises the repair and construction of the other machinery. In our large navy yards the engineering machine shop has full capacity to execute all machine work. In the French service all the repairing work of a larger Navy is done in fewer and poorer equipped yards, besides building the greater portion of their vessels, and this result is due in a great measure to the fact that all foundry work is executed in one foundry, and all machine work in the same machine shop.

The gist of the whole subject lies in the remark of "Ex-officer," "That the existing system of the navy yards is a growth, and not the outcome of a plan to fit different circumstances." In this I quite agree with him, and in view of the large appropriations now being made for the Navy, it should be the object to settle upon some well-devised plan, where the saving of millions would not be an unreasonable expectation.

"Ex-officer" is not the only tax-payer interested in the administration of the Navy, but I fail to understand how he is by that means a contributor to the expense of that service more than every other man who pays his share of duty or internal revenue tax on the goods he buys.

NAVY.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila "Times" of Sept. 25 said: "What remains of the skeletons of Cadet W. C. Woods and Gunner Gray was found near Orani on the 15th instant. The bodies had been buried about two feet apart in a sandy location, a little northeast of the town. These two men were killed on Sept. 17, 1899. The small boat in which part of the crew of the ill-fated Urdaneta attempted to escape was discovered several months ago by Capt. Granville Sevier, 32d Vol. Inf., buried in the sand. Later an insurgent captain was killed who was wearing the revolver and sword of the ensign. Major R. E. L. Spence, 32d Vol. Inf., in command at Orani, has been unceasing in his searches. Finally some native policemen guided Lieut. Charles R. W. Morrison and a detachment of Co. E, 32d Vol. Inf., to the spot. The party found the bones buried in a sandy place, which was covered with water at each incoming tide. A clew which it was thought would easily lead to the identification of the cadet's skull was the fact that he had several gold fillings in his teeth, but to the disappointment of the discoverers the skull contains but few teeth. It is probable that the insurgents knocked the teeth out for the gold. The revolver and sword of the cadet were sent to his folks, and what remains of his body will soon follow." The "Gunner Gray" probably refers to Thos. Gray, fireman.

On a recent hike from Siniloan to Binangonan General Hall made one capture greatly appreciated by the Government. Just before reaching Binangonan the column was obliged to cross a creek. Captain Cameron and Lieutenant Reese, with the Macabebes, were well in advance, and the sharp eyes of the scouts discovered a steam launch hard aground up at the head of the creek. The boat was well covered by bushes and saplings cleverly arranged to nearly conceal her. She proved to be a fine craft about 100 feet long in excellent condition. The machinery was in good order. The boat was captured from a Spanish firm, and the insurgents, not being able to use her, had concealed her in the creek. The price of such a launch in Manila ranges from twenty to forty thousand dollars (Mexican). The expedition left Siniloan on Oct. 4, and consisted of two companies of the 37th Vol. Inf. and Companies E and H of the 2d Inf., with 90 Macabebe scouts.

Lieut. Wright E. L. Smith, Light Battery G, 6th Art., who has recently been operating with two mountain guns of that battery in conjunction with Capt. E. L. Butts and his mounted force of H Co., 18th Inf., struck 60 insurgent riflemen and 120 other insurgents variously armed at Canaueli. The force, under the command of Lieutenant Smith, consisted of 20 mounted men of H Co., 18th Inf., with 13 men and 1 Hotchkiss mountain gun of Light Battery G, 6th Art. They were proceeding cautiously along the almost impassable trail when the advance guard were suddenly opened fire on at about 700 yards' range by a force of about 60 guns. The point were directed to take the right flank. The main body, supported by the Hotchkiss gun, firing from a small, well situated hill, were in the centre, and the rear guard took the left. The insurgents continued firing until the battery men opened fire with the Hotchkiss and they saw that our men were preparing to rush their position. They then precipitately retired down the ravine. The town of Canaueli was visited, and here was found the insurgents' mess all ready for the midday meal, so our men, with that adaptability so characteristic of Americans in the field, proceeded to take their fill of the eatables. The barrio was burned to the ground.

An official bulletin at the palace, Manila, posted on Nov. 17 said: "General Grant reports following: Left Angeles at 7 a. m., morning 14th, with two troops Macabebes, Major Batson, commanding, 5th District and 41st Inf. scouts, took two native guides who knew of insurgent stronghold located about 12 miles southeast of Norzagaray at headwaters Bagbag River at Mt. Bulac and Ippo. Arrived at stronghold about 3 p. m. same day; engaged enemy at different points on mountains until dark. Insurrectos took up positions in almost impregnable places on tops of ridges and heads of trails. On morning of 15th fighting began anew, and by 9 a. m. they were driven from the position they held. The command was then divided into small bodies chasing the enemy over every trail and up all canyons. Fighting continued all day yesterday in different places up to 5 p. m., when no further trace of the enemy could be found. Between 30 and 50 insurgents were killed, and traces of their wounded were found on all trails where they retreated. Our casualties were one officer and eleven men wounded, one Macabebe soldier killed. Immense quantities of rice, estimated at least 300,000 pounds, were found in storehouses. All cartridges, supplies and ammunition were destroyed. A great deal of Mauser and Remington ammunition was also found. Estimated force of insurgents encountered was about 200 with rifles; Morales was in command of them. Major Batson with Macabebes did excellent work, fighting nearly all day yesterday away above the clouds."

The Manila "Times" of Nov. 18 related this incident: "Just as the session of the Binondo court drew to a close yesterday morning three ex-20th Kansas boys were brought before Judge Hauserman, himself an old 20th man. They appeared charged with being stowaways from Honolulu. They explained that they had experienced hard luck in Honolulu and believing they could get work here, had resorted to the only means of securing a passage. Judge Hauserman: 'So, so, 20th Kansas! I hate to send you boys to Bilibid. Pretty tough, my boys, coming back to fool me on such a meeting as this. I'll see if I can get you employment.' They were discharged."

Lieut. Carroll Power, 33d Vol. Inf., with 45 men proceeded at midnight on the night of Nov. 12 to Beach, a barrio of Santa Cruz, ten miles south of Candon. They surrounded the large barrio, captured one Mauser, one Remington, one hundred rounds of ammunition, one major and five soldiers. The soldiers released men and women prisoners taken from Santa Maria on a charge of being American spies. Evidence showed that the American troops prevented their murder.

Oct. 23 Capt. Wm. H. Collier, Lieut. J. L. Kraemer and Dr. Nagel, with thirty men of Co. A, 38th Vol. Inf., left Iboan, Batangas Province, on a scout toward Taisan. About half way between the two towns the trail crosses a deep gulch, which is known to be dangerous. As the detachment was half way down one side it was fired on from the opposite side by insurgents, who kept well under cover and blazed away rapidly. In the meantime the firing had been heard at Iboan and Lieut. John B. Maxwell, with thirty men, started to reinforce the attacked party, but M Troop, 1st Cav., under command of Captain Brown and Lieut. Wm. Yates, with Lieutenant Stevens, of the 38th, arrived at Iboan from a scouting tour from Lipa. Upon learning the cause of the firing Captain Brown immediately galloped his troop to the scene of action. The insurgents saw the cavalry coming and retreated more rapidly. As the trails could not be followed by horses the troop dismounted and in company with the infantry pursued the enemy, which

quickly separated in small squads and disappeared. The enemy's dead were left where they fell.

The closing day of September was quite a bloody one for the 43d Vol. Inf. on the island of Leyte. A party of five mounted men left Palo, Leyte, to go to Tacloban for the purpose of bringing back some supplies. Palo, six miles from Tacloban, was garrisoned by a detachment of Company A, 43d Inf., and was also the station of the scouts of the First Battalion. The scout-body has had its organization ever since the 43d's early days in the Philippines when the regiment was on the north line for two weeks before going south with General Kobbe's expedition. The Palo road had been traversed many times by numbers fewer than these and by parties no better armed. However, recent operations in central and northern Leyte have kept insurgent bands on the move and perhaps brought one such fugitive party to lie in wait for the handful of Americans. This ambush was like most others in the quickness and ferocity of the attack. Three of the five Americans were killed. The victims were Corp. J. L. Noble, Co. C; Privs. W. M. Sugg, of D, Alcide Gingras, of B, and W. W. Cordell, of D. Sergt. John Stuart, of the Signal Corps, who accompanied the party, escaped and got back to Palo, though Cordell's horse was shot from under him. One horse made his way back riderless, a most pathetic figure to the bereaved garrison.

A Batangas (P. I.) correspondent thus wrote recently to the Manila "Times": "This town is a very important military base of supplies for all the towns occupied by the 38th Vol. Inf. and 1st Cav. The large wagon train is always moving, although it goes slowly at times, owing to the roughness of the roads and impassable condition of the ravines and gulches. The general appearance of this town is rapidly improving since Lieutenant Thompson, the provost marshal, has begun to drill his army of native workers in the school of healthfulness and cleanliness. A government ice plant has been promised this town and it is expected soon."

The attack on the detachment at the Agno River on the morning of Oct. 25 was made by about forty bolomen and fifteen rifles. The Manila "Freedom" says the men were lured from their quarters by a band of native musicians, only two soldiers being in the quarters when they were attacked. The attack lasted about half an hour. Two soldiers were killed and three wounded, all being bolod. One native was killed and two known to be wounded. Assistance went from Bayambang under Lieutenant Bell.

Norzagaray, P. I., was attacked by Oct. 29 at midnight by about 200 organized insurgents. The firing continued about three-quarters of an hour and came from all sections of the town and surroundings. The out-posts were strengthened and the place thoroughly patrolled, when the insurgents trumpeted a retreat and left in the darkness. About this time fires broke out in a dozen places. It was only with a great deal of work that the barracks were saved. There were sixty-three houses burned and several torn down. There were no casualties on the American side. Six natives were wounded and one killed. Norzagaray was an important place on Lawton's line of march when he swept through the wilderness to the east of the railroad in the early days of the rebellion.

Judging from the following item in the Aparri (P. I.) "News," our regiments, when they return from Manila, will resemble peripatetic Smithsonian Institutions: "Company E, 16th Inf., has one of the finest trophy rooms of any organization on the island. The company has had many parties out all over the surrounding country, and these have collected weapons of all kinds and conditions which have been placed in the room for this purpose. Among this large collection are to be found battle-axes, bolos, swords, spears, bows and arrows, and some of the latter are very poisonous."

A BAMBOO CANNON.

Much has been said about American ingenuity, which provided the defenders of Kimberley and Pekin with improvised artillery, but the Filipinos are not backward when it comes to making "something out of nothing." The Aparri (P. I.) "News," the journal of the 16th Inf., tells of a bamboo cannon used by the rebels in the fight at Tuao on Oct. 18. The cannon was made of a simple bamboo pole, around which was wrapped, tightly, strips of rattan until each side had a thickness of at least six inches. The butt of the piece was made substantial by placing a piece of planking over the end and binding this securely with rattan so that the entire construction was very complete.

This gun threw a five pound stone into the quarters, making a respectable hole in the side of the building. Only one shot was fired, and daylight revealed why more shots were not fired. At the place where the cannon stood an immense hole was torn in the ground, the charge seeming to have exerted as much force in the backward direction as it did toward the front. As there was no provision for the recoil it is not surprising that the recoiling of the gun disposed of three rebels, presumably the gunner, his mate, and one who proved too inquisitive. It is supposed that the cannon was placed on the ground with a stone under the muzzle to give sufficient elevation. The "News," looking through the big hole in the quarters, is not unable to extract some amusement out of the incident, and cheerfully says: "This is another fake the insurgents have played on themselves. If they had stood in front of the cannon and aimed the butt of it towards the building, probably they would have done more damage. As it was, the joke was on them."

THE FUTURE OF WAR.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" of Dec. 30 published an article by Major William A. Simpson, U. S. A., chief of the Bureau of Military Information, and another by Lieut. Comdr. John R. Edwards, U. S. N. Major Simpson considers the subject of improved weapons, but concludes that success in war will depend, despite ingenious devices, upon the men behind the guns. He says:

"The more complicated and delicate the tools, the more skillful and intelligent must be the man who handles them. Great attention must be given to the proper organization and training of the personnel, and this is the more important since the more highly civilized and skilled in the arts of peace a community is, the more foreign to the habits and customs of war are its members. A striking instance of this is seen in South Africa. The Boers, a primitive people, are, as a people, the finest marksmen in the world, while Tommy Atkins, drawn from the factory or the farm, or from the streets of a great city, has everything to learn about the firearms. The training of a lifetime has given the Boer, too, much keener vision, and not only can he shoot, but he can clearly distinguish his target, where Tommy Atkins could see nothing."

Lieutenant Commander Edwards prophesies a formidable increase in our Navy during the next decade,

without any marked change in naval construction, but with a signal gain in efficiency, due to improvement in the details of warship construction and organization and to progressive changes in administrative methods. In relative naval strength we shall forge ahead to the third position, for during the latter part of the decade we shall engage at a rapid rate in warship construction. In the development of shipbuilding, engineering and ordnance establishments we shall certainly reach the second, if not the first place, for an era has arrived when we are going to have unrivaled establishments for the building of vessels for the Navy and the mercantile marine.

First in importance will come progressive changes in the administration of naval affairs. The Policy Board, now presided over by Admiral Dewey, will develop into a military staff.

In its efforts to provide crews for the warship and the securing of a trained and large force of naval militia, the Navy Department is going to get into closer touch with the skilled mechanical labor organizations.

This number of the "Eagle" also contains an article by a civilian, C. W. Mason, prophesying as to the future of war. It displays such ignorance of the conditions of war that the speculations are of no value, and is best characterized in the opening sentence of Major Simpson's article:

"Given literary ability, a lively imagination, and a smattering of military knowledge it would not be difficult to write a fanciful sketch depicting the progress in military matters in the next hundred years, but he would be a bold man, indeed, who should endeavor to prophesy, seriously, what improvements in the mechanical appliances of war might be made in that time."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. P.—Write to Major A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., Denver, Colorado, as to joining the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba. In regard to your second inquiry as to application blanks for pensions, write to the commissioner of pensions, Washington, D. C. We cannot tell you what legal fees you would have to pay a claim agent. If you secure a reliable party, however, you will be fairly dealt with.

B.—We know nothing further regarding the history of John Brooks than that contained in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 3, 1894.

D. S. VAN C. asks the exact date of "the January examination" held at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and how many days elapse after this examination before the cadets of the fourth class are informed of their success or failure. Answer.—The examination began Jan. 2, 1901, and cadets are informed as to their standing in ten or twelve days after the expiration of the examinations.

I. L.—Joseph Litwin, Private, Troop I, 2d U. S. Cav., enlisted March 17, 1899, at New York City. He was present for duty with his troop at Badoc, Ilocos Norte, P. I., Oct. 31, 1900, latest report. Name not borne on list of casualties from Manila, weekly reports to and including Dec. 25, 1900; reports of killed and wounded to and including Dec. 25, 1900. Address Manila, P. I.

S. E.—A post quartermaster sergeant cannot be reduced in rank, but he may be tried by general court-martial and sentenced to discharge and forfeiture of pay.

MRS. C. W. P.—John T. Ward, Private, Co. K, 28th U. S. Vol. Inf., enlisted July 23, 1899, at Paterson, N. J. Present for duty with his company at Binal, Laguna Province, P. I., Oct. 31, 1900, latest report. His name is not borne on list of casualties from Manila, weekly reports to and including Dec. 25, 1900; reports of killed and wounded to Dec. 25, 1900. Address Manila, P. I.

J. L. E.—Capt. F. J. Higginson was in command of the U. S. S. Atlanta at the time you mention.

EX-ENSIGN.—The following comprise the staff of Rear Admiral Remy: Personal Staff—Flag Lieut. and Aide-Lieut. J. H. Shipley, Aide-Lieut. R. R. Belknap, Aide-Ensign J. H. Holden, Aide-Ensign W. B. Tardy, Aide-Ensign M. H. Brown. Fleet Staff—Surgeon, Medical Insp. R. C. Persons; Paymaster, Pay Insp. H. T. B. Harris; Engineer, Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Dixon; Marine Officer, Major W. F. Spicer, U. S. M. C.

J. M. asks how he stands for appointment as ordnance sergeant. Answer.—It is impossible to state the exact date when you will be appointed; all we can say is that you will receive the appointment in turn as fast as vacancies occur.

P. R.—If the Army bill passes there will be no reduction in the Regular Army. In any event, those men who enlisted March 2, 1899, will not go out until 5 years from that date.

R. H. L. asks regarding the appointments as officers to the new regiments that are to be formed in the bill that is now before the Senate. "I notice," he says, "that there is no provision for the enlisted men to take the examination for promotion, and if they do go up for examination, will it be after the volunteer officers are assigned or before? And about what time will the examination take place?" Answer.—Under the new Army bill the chances are excellent for the commissioning of enlisted men, but in any event they have a chance under existing law. Examinations to enlisted men are held in June of each year at various stations selected by the Secretary of War.

W. H. B.—The U. S. S. Caesar was at Gibraltar on Jan. 4. She is expected at Fort Monroe, Va., some time this month, where she should be addressed.

J. F.—The next transport to leave New York City for the Philippines will be the Wright, which is scheduled to sail on Tuesday, Jan. 15, from Pier 23, Brooklyn.

E. B. W.—The address of Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard is "Mills Building, Cor. Broad and Wall streets, New York City."

S. H. R.—There are numerous skirmishes in the Philippines of which accounts may not be published. The Army and Navy Journal, however, publishes all that are officially reported to Washington or sent by correspondents. We received no report as yet of the skirmish you refer to.

C. W. C.—There is now no authority to give the volunteers now in service two months' extra pay, as was the case of the State volunteers. It is confidently expected, however, that such provision will be made during this year. We have received no report as yet of the skirmish you refer to.

G. S. T.—Officers of the Army cannot be transferred to the Marine Corps without special act of Congress.

SUBSCRIBER.—A marine officer can be transferred to the Army only by a special act of Congress.

E. L. J. asks whether there is to be a bill brought up in the present session of Congress for the increase of the number of cadets at the Naval Academy, and to what extent the number will be increased. Answer.—It is generally understood that such a measure will be proposed some time towards the latter part of January, but as to the details of the increase it is utterly impossible to state. Officials of the Navy Department say it is imperative that an increase in the number of cadets be provided for, but whether Congress will see it in this light no one can tell.

J. R. S. writes: "In your issue of Dec. 8 I noticed in 'Bills Before Congress,' H. R. 12,223, Mr. Fitzgerald, granting to all soldiers of volunteer and Regular forces who served in Philippines during hostilities there and since end of Spanish-American war, granting 2 months' extra pay on muster out. Ist. Would a soldier discharged Sept. 2, 1899, by reason of disability incurred in the line of duty be entitled to the extra pay as provided for in this bill?" Answer.—This would be a question for the Comptroller of the Treasury to decide. It is believed, however, that he would decide in favor of the claimant.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The President has approved and signed the "urgent deficiency" bill, H. R. 12838, which was passed by House and Senate.

The Senate has passed S. 97, authorizing the President to appoint Edward Byrne, late captain 10th Cavalry, retired, with his original rank and date of commission. Also S. 4436, providing for the acquisition by the United States as public parks, of the groves of mammoth trees in certain parts of California. Also S. 2270, appropriating \$5,000 to enclose and beautify the monument on the Moores Creek battlefield, North Carolina; where, on the 27th of February, 1776, during the Revolution, the American forces, under Colonels Caswell and Lillington, intercepted and defeated the Tory Highland Scotchmen who, under General McDonald, were endeavoring to reach Cape Fear for a junction with Sir Henry Clinton and Lord William Campbell.

The Senate has agreed to the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this body the time has come when the principle, twice affirmed in international treaties for Central Africa, that native races should be protected against the destructive traffic in intoxicants should be extended to all uncivilized peoples by the enactment of such laws and the making of such treaties as will effectively prohibit the sale to aboriginal tribes and uncivilized races of firearms, opium, and intoxicating beverages."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommends the passage of S. R. 134 amended to read as follows: "That leaves of absence which may be granted officers of the Regular or Volunteer Army serving in the Territory of Alaska or without the limits of the United States for the purpose of returning thereto, or which may have been granted such officers for such purpose since Oct. 13, 1898, shall be regarded as taking effect on the date such officers reached or may have reached the United States, respectively, and as terminating or as having terminated on the respective dates of their departure from the United States in returning to their commands, as authorized by an order of the Secretary of War dated Oct. 13, 1898."

On Oct. 13, 1898, the Secretary of War made an order fixing dates of commencement and termination of leaves of absence granted officers serving in our island possessions or Alaska, as of dates they reached the United States on such leaves and the dates of departure therefrom in returning to their commands. The matter of dates of commencement and termination of leaves has always been provided for in the Army Regulations. Secretary Root says in a letter to the Senate committee: "An officer serving in the Philippines who finds it necessary to come home on leave consumes four to six weeks in sea travel each way, and as he is entitled to but one month each year on full pay, if granted, for instance, three months' leave, he would consume over two months of it in sea travel, with reduced pay after one month, and would actually enjoy less than one month's leave on the business for which he obtained it. The Comptroller of the Treasurer, however, has decided, under date of May 28, 1900, that an officer serving in one of our island possessions, if granted leave, must, under the law, be regarded as on the status of leave from the date he leaves his command until the date he actually rejoins it, and be subject to a reduction of pay after thirty days' absence in any one year, without regard to the order of the Secretary of War dated Oct. 13, 1898."

In urging the passage of the resolution, Secretary Root says further: "This matter is one of considerable import, owing to the fact that the order of the Secretary of War, having been held up by the Comptroller as without warrant of law, a large number of payments to officers have been suspended, and the officers would occupy a status of absence without leave unless the Department further intervenes by extending leaves, many of which carry a half-pay status. I earnestly hope this matter will receive immediate attention, as it will be of great benefit to many deserving officers to have an early adjustment and will be the only fair and equitable arrangement which can be made for the future."

The Senate Committee on Commerce recommends the passage of S. 5211, to increase the compensation of district superintendents in the Life Saving Service, the salaries now received being wholly inadequate.

In the Senate on Jan. 4, Mr. Jones of Arkansas submitted this resolution: "That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire upon what alleged facts the charges made by Major Erastus L. Hawkes against Colonel Heistand are based, and to report to the Senate whether there are any allegations which, in the opinion of the committee, should be investigated by the Senate." It was moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Hoar objected, saying: "It seems to me that it puts the Senate in a very extraordinary position—without anything to show a large public interest, without anything to show any great matter of principle, there is a resolution proposing that a committee shall inquire whether John Smith properly charges John Jones. We do not know what the charges are, or who John Smith is, or who John Jones is. That is the whole of the resolution."

Mr. Jones said in reply: "The ex-Army officer has been removed from the public service as the newspapers state, and, it is stated by one of the Secretaries, on account of his being guilty of some bad conduct. The rumors are that the other man was as guilty as he was in connection with those things. If it is true that the man who remains in the public service has been equally as guilty as the man who has been removed, the facts ought to be known, and if there has been any infamous conduct of that sort, it should be understood." The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate has received the annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. Also the report of the board of Naval officers appointed to determine the desirability of locating and constructing a dry dock on the Columbia River, Oregon.

On motion of Mr. Stewart in the Senate it was ordered that the letter of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the submarine torpedo boat Holland be printed, the injunction of secrecy having been removed therefrom.

Mr. Warren has submitted to the Senate an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, proposing to appropriate \$70,000 for improvements at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Mr. Penrose has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to S. 1324 providing for the promotion and retirement of officers of the Army.

Mr. Pettigrew offered in the Senate on Jan. 3 the following resolutions: "That the President is requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate copies of all instructions sent to the officers

of the Government in the Philippines since May 1, 1898, and orders issued by officers of the Government in the Philippines in relation to the conduct of the war and in relation to the government of that country. That the President is requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate what necessity, if any, exists for increasing the Army at this time; what are the conditions in the Philippines, and how many men are required there. The President is also requested to send to the Senate copies of all communications received through our officers in the Philippines showing the conditions in that country and the number of men required now and in future." And on Jan. 8 the following: "That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the Senate with the names of all officers of the Regular Army who were appointed to be officers of Volunteers since May 1, 1898, the rank said officers held in the Regular Army when so appointed, the rank to which appointed in the Volunteers, and the rank now held in the Volunteers; whether any Regular officers so appointed to Volunteer regiments have been assigned to duty other than that of duty in the field with their regiments, the names of officers so detailed, with the date of the detail, the special duty to which assigned, and where such special duty has been and is now being performed."

The House Committee on War Claims has reported with amendments the bill introduced by Mr. Mahon on Dec. 4, 1899; H. R. 17, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to readjust the accounts of officers or ex-officers of the Volunteer or Regular service previously settled and paid under an erroneous construction of law, as subsequently declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, and to pay any balance which may be found due, in accordance with the law as construed in the cases of Captains Morton and Watson and other decisions relating to longevity pay, and which were subsequently followed by Comptroller Butler in the cases of Gen. U. S. Grant and W. S. Rosecrans in 1889. The bill appropriates a sufficient sum to pay the amounts found to be due by the accounting officers.

The Acting Secretary of War has submitted to the House an estimate of deficiency appropriation for subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounting to \$3,000,000.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, as Chairman of the Light-House Board, submitted to the House an estimate of appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, for light-houses, beacons, fog signals, etc., certain items of which the House Committee on Appropriations declined to consider, on the ground that they involved new legislation and required funds not yet appropriated. The total amount asked for was \$2,764,850.50. The amount cut out by the House Committee was \$1,544,107.50. The facts in the case have now been laid before the House for consideration.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House a supplemental estimate of \$6,500 for U. S. service schools, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The House has received a letter from the Secretary of War, submitting, with a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, and a draft of a bill, recommendations as to the disposition of useless papers in the War Department. Also, copies of communications from the Secretary of War, submitting an estimate of appropriation for continuing construction of military post at Sheridan, Wyo.; from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting an estimate of appropriation of \$5,000, for care and treatment of insane of the Navy and Marine Corps on the Pacific coast; from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting an estimate of appropriation of \$150,000, toward the construction of one fireproof general storehouse at the Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to cost \$500,000; from the Secretary of War, submitting an estimate of \$1,140,000 for enlargement of Governors Island, New York Harbor; and from the Secretary of War, submitting estimates for enlarging the Military Academy, and for its water supply.

Mr. Grout introduced in the House on Jan. 7 a resolution by the general assembly of the State of Vermont, praying for proper recognition of and reward for the extraordinary service of Capt. Charles E. Clark, in command of the battleship Oregon during the late Spanish war.

The House passed on Jan. 8 the Apportionment bill proposed by Mr. Burleigh, which provides that after March 3, 1903, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 386 members. It is generally believed that the Senate will accept this bill for the increase of the lower branch of Congress, when it comes before it.

Numerous new projects, many of them of urgent importance, have been brought to the attention of the committee in addition to those reported, and the total amount required for the completion of projects for river and harbor works, the cost of which has been estimated by the War Department, now approximates \$300,000,000. It has been necessary to omit entirely or only partially provide for a large number of improvements. The committee states that "in recommending the repeal of the act creating the Missouri River Commission the committee intends no reflection upon that body, which is no doubt made up of men of ability and integrity, but believes that the system under which they are acting cannot bring satisfactory results."

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors have reported on H. R. 13189. The number of projects for improvements, for which appropriations are made in this bill is 408, of which 232 are classified under the head of rivers and 176 under that of harbors. The amount appropriated for expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, is \$22,792,711.30. Authority is given for incurring obligations not exceeding \$37,142,704.02. The total amount which may be expended or appropriated, under the provisions of this bill is accordingly \$59,935,415.32.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 146.—Mr. Hawley: For the printing as a Senate document of so much of the hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs as relates to the "post exchange," or "canteen."

S. R. —, Mr. Jones: That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire upon what alleged facts the charges made by Major Erastus L. Hawkes against Colonel Heistand are based, and to report to the Senate whether there are any allegations which, in the opinion of that committee should be investigated by the Senate.

S. R. 148.—Mr. Warren: That the thanks of Congress be, and are hereby, extended to Capt. Charles E. Clark and the officers and men of his command for their faithful services in bringing the battleship Oregon 14,000 miles at forced speed from the Pacific to the Atlantic Station, in condition for instant service, and for gallant and meritorious services in aiding the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

S. 5337.—Mr. Lodge: For the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the harbor of Boston, Mass.

S. 5355.—Mr. Shoup: For the relief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Author-

izes an extension of patent No. 217,294, issued May 2, 1887, for 21 years after date of expiration.

S. 5389.—Mr. Culberson (by request), and H. R. 13352.—Mr. Hayden: For the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the Army who suffered loss on account of the cyclone at Galveston, Tex., Sept. 8, 1900. Mr. Culberson's bill appropriates \$17,048.22.

S. 5417.—Mr. Harris: To amend as follows Sec. 1754, Revised Statutes, relating to the preference in civil appointments of ex-Army and Navy officers. "Sec. 1754. Officers and enlisted men who served in the Armies or Navy of the United States between April 12, 1861, and Aug. 26, 1865, being honorably discharged therefrom, shall be preferred for appointment to and retention in civil offices and employments, as also for promotion therein; Provided, They are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices or employments." All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 5440.—Mr. Foraker: To issue to telegraph operators who served during the War of the Rebellion suitable certificates of honorable service, entitling them to home-
stead rights and pensions.

H. R. 13103.—Mr. Cummings: To provide for and establish a naval reserve for the Navy of the United States. (We give this bill in full elsewhere in this issue.)

H. R. 13261.—Mr. Ridgely: To provide for the construction of a sea wall and grand boulevard from the old Naval Observatory site around the Potomac Flats, arsenal grounds, Navy Yard and across the Anacostia River, in the District of Columbia, without issuing interest bearing bonds.

H. R. 13267.—Mr. Boreing: Refers to the Court of Claims the claims of officers of the U. S. Army, or persons who may have served as such, for arrearages of longevity pay, and confers jurisdiction upon said court to render judgment in all such claims without regard to the lapse of time, for the amount, if any, found due; and in the adjustment of such claims credit shall be allowed for the full time claimants may have served as cadets in the Military Academy at West Point and as enlisted men in the Army or Navy of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, or both.

H. R. 13295.—Mr. Southard, and H. R. 13305.—Mr. Mann: For the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski at Washington, D. C. Mr. Southard's bill appropriates \$50,000.

H. R. 13398.—Mr. McCall: That additional appointments to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis shall hereafter be made each year by the President of the following persons: The cadet or student standing first in the graduating class of that year in the Nautical Training School of every State in which such a school is now or hereafter maintained at the expense of the State and under its direction. The cadet or student ranking second in his class shall be designated as alternate, and shall receive the appointment in case the cadet standing first is unable or unwilling to accept or fulfill it; and in like manner the cadet ranking third shall be an alternate for the cadet ranking second.

H. R. 13370.—Mr. Fitzgerald: Relating to the extra pay of officers and enlisted men in the Army in the war with Spain. That the provisions of section one of the act of Jan. 12, 1899, be extended so as to apply to all officers and enlisted men authorized by the act of March 2, 1899, who served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States; Provided, That all officers and enlisted men authorized by said act of March 2, 1899, who have heretofore, or who may hereafter, be discharged in advance of muster out of their respective organizations in consequence of wounds or physical disabilities shall be entitled to the extra pay above provided for.

STATE TROOPS.

Exceptional interest is taken in the review of the 12th New York by Adjutant General H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., to take place at the armory, Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, and many prominent people will be among the guests present. General Corbin will be met at the Pennsylvania Railroad by Colonel Dyer and will, with the aide accompanying him, be taken to dinner at the Knickerbocker Club. Among those to be present at the review are Col. and Mrs. Daniel Lamont, who was Secretary of War under President Cleveland, and J. W. Kilbreth, a former Collector of the Post of New York.

Capt. J. W. Miller, commanding the New York Naval Militia, in his annual report announces that the prizes for general merit for the year were awarded as follows: First prize to the First Division, First Battalion; second, Second Division, First Battalion; third, Fourth Division, Second Battalion; brigade prize, Second Battalion. Captain Miller alludes to the decision of the city of New York to construct an armory on the Brooklyn waterfront at the foot of Forty-third street for the Brooklyn Battalion, and says plans are being considered by the authorities so that a portion of it can be constructed this winter.

The Maxton Guards, of Maxton, N. C., was, on Dec. 28, accepted and assigned as Company M, Second Regiment (Infantry).

Athletes and wheelmen of the old school are pleased at the interest and energy displayed in the coming double night meeting of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New York and Company E, 8th Regiment, New York. The meeting will take place January 19 and 26. The capacity of the armory floor is taxed to its utmost to accommodate contestants for training purposes, the wheelmen alternating with the athletes four nights a week in the use of the armory.

The Committee on Invitations of the Old Guard Ball, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, Jan. 24, report acceptances from many of the most prominent people in the country, members of the Legation and Diplomatic corps and United States Senators and others. The Commanding General of the Department of the East, U. S. Army, and many naval and West Point officers will attend the ball. The decorations will surpass anything ever before seen at the Opera House. At the Waldorf-Astoria quarters have been engaged for seventy-five of the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven.

In the 4th regiment of Jersey City, interest is constantly increasing and every company is busy enlisting recruits. The strength at present of the regiment is about 800. Colonel Smith, the field and staff and the officers of the various companies are all actively engaged in providing attractive events for the men, something that will provide amusement and increase the interest of the rank and file. The athletic tournament is progressing successfully and attracting large attendance.

The long existing vacancy in the position of battalion adjutant in the 71st New York, caused by Lieut. Harry B. Fisher being promoted to the staff of General George Moore Smith, has been filled by the appointment of Lieut. Carlton Greene of the 65th Regiment of Buffalo, and he will enter upon his duties in a few days. Lieutenant Greene joined the 65th in 1895 as a Second Lieutenant, reaching the grade higher the following year. He has just returned from a trip in Europe.

Colonel Duffy, of the 60th New York, has ordered battalion drills for Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

ARMY.

(Continued from page 471.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. Edwin D. Bricker, 17th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Quartermaster's Department.

1st Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 4th Inf., to be A. Q. M., with the rank of captain, Jan. 3, 1901, vice Robinson, promoted.

Subsistence Department.

1st Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 4th Cav., to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, Jan. 3, 1901, vice Davis, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

43d Infantry.

1st Lieut. Henry J. Stewart, 43d Inf., to be captain, Dec. 31, 1900, vice Dow, honorably discharged.
2d Lieut. Walter S. Price, 43d Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1900, vice Stewart, promoted.

46th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Wonsow, 46th Inf., to be captain, Dec. 30, 1900, vice McKenna, appointed inspector-general of Volunteers.
2d Lieut. Frank S. Leisenring, 46th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1900, vice Wonsow, promoted.

47th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Paul W. Harrison, 47th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 25, 1900, vice Black, deceased.

48th Infantry.

2d Lieut. John K. Rice, 48th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1900, vice Parker, honorably discharged.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY—GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be Brigadier General.

Col. Samuel M. Whitely, 10th Cav., U. S. A., Jan. 3, 1901.

Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, 30th Inf., U. S. V., Jan. 3, 1901.

Major Charles Bird, quartermaster, U. S. A., Jan. 3, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th Cav., U. S. A., to be quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of major, Jan. 3, 1901, vice Robinson, who vacates by reason of promotion to major and quartermaster, U. S. A.

Capt. Charles Wilcox, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to be surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of major, Jan. 3, 1901, vice Thomason, honorably discharged.

30th Infantry.

1st Sergt. William B. Wallace, Co. G, 30th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1901, vice Cochnower, resigned.

34th Infantry.

1st Sergt. John F. Murphy, Co. G, 34th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1901, vice Dunn, promoted.

41st Infantry.

Battalion Sergt. Major Reuel E. Sherwood, 41st Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1901, vice Bailey, honorably discharged.

48th Infantry.

Q. M. Sergt. William L. Gee, 48th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1901, vice Rice, promoted.

WITHDRAWALS.

Executive Nominations Withdrawn Jan. 4, 1901.

1st Lieut. John K. Cree and 2d Lieut. William H. Hamilton, nominated to the Senate on Dec. 19, 1900, for promotion in the artillery arm, for the purpose of renominating these officers with an earlier date of rank.

SPECIAL ORDERS, JAN. 10, H. Q. A.

These transfers and assignments 4th Cavalry are made: 1st Lieut. George W. Moses, Troop G to C; 1st Lieut. Kirby Walker, Troop F to D, vice 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, unassigned; 1st Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Troop E; 1st Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., Squadron Adjutant, to Troop A; 1st Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt, Troop A to F; 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, Troop C to G.

Leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, Assistant Surgeon.
Leave for one month granted A. A. Surg. Wm. H. Brooks.

Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th Inf., has been detailed for recruiting service at St. Paul.

1st Lieut. Thomas E. Merrill, 2d Art., to remain on duty with Light Battery E, 1st Art.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. C. Wolf, C. E., is extended six months.

Leave granted Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, 5th Inf., is further extended two months.

Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., detailed for recruiting service to Elmira, N. Y.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 3 for Seattle.

ALMOND BRANCH*—Arrived at Manila Dec. 30.

ARGYL*—Sailed from Nagasaki Jan. 1 for Portland, Oregon.

ALGOA*—Sailed from Manila Nov. 29 for San Francisco.

ATHENIAN*—Sailed from Taku, China, Dec. 21, for Seattle.

AZTEC*—Arrived in Manila, Jan. 6.

BELGIAN KING*—Out of charter.

BURNSIDE*—Arrived at Manila Dec. 6.

BUCKINGHAM*—Sailed from Portland, Ore., Nov. 10, for Manila.

BUFFARD*—Arrived at Manila Dec. 29.

CALIFORNIAN*—Sailed from Taku Nov. 30 for San Francisco.

CONEMOUGH*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

CROOK*—Arrived at New York Dec. 22.

EGBERT*—Arrived at Manila.

FEDERICA*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 11 for San Francisco.

FLINTSHIRE*—Out of charter at San Francisco, Cal.

GARONNE*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 7.

GRANT*—Arrived at San Francisco, Dec. 31.

HANCOCK*—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 1 for Manila.

INDIANA*—Sailed from Taku Oct. 10 for Nagasaki.

INGALLS*—Arrived in New York, Jan. 7.

KINTUCK*—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 15 for Manila.

KILPATRICK*—Arrived at Manila, Jan. 3.

KVARENN*—Out of charter.

LAWTON*—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 2.

LEELANAW*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 8 for San Francisco.

LENNOX*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Nov. 8.

LOGAN*—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 15 for Manila.

MCLELLAN*—Sailed from New York Jan. 5 for San Juan.

MCPIERSON*—Sailed from Havana Jan. 9 for New York.

MEADE*—Arrived at Manila Dec. 31.

OOPACK*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 18 for San Francisco.

PAKLING*—Sailed from Manila Nov. 24 for Seattle.

PENNSYLVANIA*—At Manila, P. I.

PORT ALBERT*—Sailed from Manila Jan. 4 for Seattle.

PORT STEPHENS*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 29 for Seattle.

RAWLINS*—Arrived at New York Dec. 31.

RELIEF*—At Manila.

ROBEY*—Arrived at Manila Dec. 13.

RODGWICK*—Arrived at New York Jan. 6.

SEWARD*—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.

SHERMAN*—Arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 7.

SHERIDAN*—Arrived at Manila Dec. 13.

SIAM*—Out of charter.

STRATHGYLE*—Out of charter.

SUMNER*—Sailed from Nagasaki Jan. 4 for Chefoo, China.

TERRY—At New York, N. Y.

THYRA*—Sailed from Portland Dec. 31 for Manila.

THOMAS*—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 17 for Manila.

UNIVERSE*—Out of charter at San Francisco.

WARREN*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 30 for San Francisco.

WESTMINSTER*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT*—At New York, N. Y. To sail for Manila Jan. 15.

WYFIELD*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 14 for San Francisco.

WILHELMINA*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 13 for Seattle.

*Means chartered vessels.

When Capt. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., who had been in command at Dagupan, on the Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, came to leave there to report at Manila, the band turned out and gave him a parting serenade. Then the major addressed some fitting remarks to the members and concluded by extending the farewell hand and speaking words of encouragement to each one. The Manila "Freedom" said: "The scene was one never to be forgotten by all present. As Major Kerr boarded the train many eyes were moistened with tears, and each member felt keenly that he had lost his loved commander and one who had been a father to him. His separation from the regiment has caused the deepest regret both among the officers and enlisted men."

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Private George H. Ray of the Engineer Corps, his assistant, Private Lyons of Company K, Fifth Infantry, five scouts and two native policemen, while on their way to Batac, were reported captured by the insurgents.

The Military Government is considering the question of closing certain ports in the southern islands, in order more effectually to prevent communication between the insurgents. The port of Ubay, on Bohol Island, has already been ordered closed, as the garrison stationed there has been withdrawn.

The Philippine Commission has decided to organize an American police force of 300 men for service in Manila, to be recruited from among the Volunteers only. Many of the 37th Regiment that have decided not to return to the United States are applying for positions on the force.

The insular receipts during the year 1900 amounted to \$19,000,000, which is \$1,000,000 in excess of the largest receipts in any single year of the Spanish administration.

FOR A NAVAL RESERVE.

H. R. 13103.—Mr. Cummings: To provide for and establish a naval reserve for the Navy of the United States. Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of providing a source whence recruits may be furnished to man the national vessels in time of need, a naval reserve for the Navy of the United States be and is hereby established.

Sec. 2. That the naval reserve shall be composed of able-bodied men who are or who have been engaged in a seafaring life, and of others who may be deemed well fitted in the opinion of the Navy Department; Provided, That all shall be citizens of the United States and shall pass successfully the examination and come within the regulations regarding enrollment to be prescribed by the Navy Department.

Sec. 3. That all officers, petty officers and enlisted men who served in the United States Navy or in the auxiliary naval force during the war with Spain, and who received or may receive honorable discharges therefrom, shall receive preference for appointment as officers and petty officers in the naval reserve, subject to examination.

Sec. 4. That the total number of the naval reserve in active service, including all grades and ratings, shall not exceed 20,000. Of these the officers shall not exceed the total number of 600, and shall consist of three classes: Lieutenants, including line and engineer, not to exceed 300; lieutenants (junior grade), including line and engineer, not to exceed 200; ensigns, including line and engineer, not to exceed 100.

Sec. 5. That the period of enlistment for the men shall be for five years. The age limits and other qualifications for enrollment shall be determined by the Navy Department.

Sec. 6. That officers of the naval reserve when on duty shall rank with, but after, officers of the same grade of the Regular Service.

Sec. 7. That the rank of officers, except as hereinafter provided, and the ratings of enlisted men shall be determined by examination, on entry, under regulations established by the Navy Department; and no officer shall be promoted except after passing examination before a board of line officers of the Navy established by the Secretary of the Navy, and no rated man except by the Department, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of a naval vessel on board which the man served for at least thirty days; Provided, That officers and men who distinguished themselves in action or by meritorious service may, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, be advanced by the President without examination.

Sec. 8. That officers of the Navy who resign after successfully passing through the Naval Academy, yacht masters who navigate and manage their own vessels, and masters of ocean-going steamships of over 3,000 tons displacement may, upon application and in the discretion of the Navy Department, and after examination, be commissioned as lieutenants in the naval reserve. All others qualifying as officers in the naval reserve shall be commissioned as ensigns.

Sec. 9. That officers and men of the naval reserve shall receive retaining fees as follows: Lieutenants, \$300 per year; lieutenants (junior grade), \$150 per year; ensigns, \$100 per year; enlisted men, not to exceed an average of \$50 per year per man; Provided, That the annual retaining fee of no man shall be more than the monthly pay of a man of corresponding rating in the Navy.

Sec. 10. That the Navy Department shall provide each man, upon first appearing for drill, with two complete suits of uniform clothing, one white and one blue. The sleeping outfit during drill terms shall be supplied by the Navy Department.

Sec. 11. That all officers and men shall perform on board a naval vessel such annual drills, not less than thirty days in the aggregate each year and not less than six days at any one time, as shall be determined by regulations to be established by the Navy Department. Whenever an officer or man performs such drills on board a naval vessel the captain shall certify to the fact of the service on board that vessel, and the captain of the vessel on which the term of service for the year is completed shall order the payment of the retaining fee and the proper salary for thirty days, or for the time served if it be more than thirty days. While undergoing such training they shall be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Navy, and shall receive their traveling expenses from and to their domiciles in addition to the pay of the grades in which they served.

Sec. 12. That officers and men who have shown special aptitude may, in the discretion of the Navy Department and upon their own request, be received on board cruising men-of-war for general service for a period of not less than three months nor more than twelve months, during which time they shall perform the duties and shall receive the pay and emoluments of officers

and men in their several grades and ratings in the Navy in addition to their retaining fee.

Sec. 13. That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, stop the pay or retaining fee, or both, of any officer or man of the naval reserve who has been guilty of bad conduct; but in no case shall this be done except upon the written report of the commanding officer of the vessel upon which the man was serving when the offense was committed.

Sec. 14. That officers in the naval reserve shall have their names borne as naval reserves upon the Navy Register and shall, when in service, wear the uniform to be prescribed by the Navy Department for the naval reserve. The wearing of any part of the prescribed uniform of the Navy or of the naval reserve by an unauthorized person shall be considered a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100. Such merchant ships or yachts as the Secretary of the Navy may designate, and which are commanded by officers of the naval reserve and which carry crews of not less than one-third the complement (excluding stewards and messmen) of the naval reserve men, shall be allowed to fly elsewhere than at the peak or taffrail flagstaff, at a point approved by the owner, a special naval reserve flag, the character of which shall be established by the Navy Department. The exhibition of this flag on any unauthorized vessel shall be considered a misdemeanor, and the master of the vessel shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

Sec. 15. That men enrolled in the Naval Reserve shall be regarded as in the service of the United States, and the President shall have power, at his discretion, to call them into active service in case of war or imminence of war. While so serving the pay and emoluments of the Regular Navy shall be allowed in their several grades and ratings. Failure to serve when called shall be under the pains and penalties of desertion.

Sec. 16. That all officers and petty officers and enlisted men enrolled in the Naval Reserve shall be exempt, if they so desire, from jury duty and militia duties.

Sec. 17. That any person serving in the Naval Reserve shall, in the case of injury in the line of duty, be under the same laws and regulations governing pensions and hospital treatments as men in the Naval Reserve.

Sec. 18. That whenever an officer shall have served continuously for fifteen years as a commissioned officer in the Naval Reserve he may, upon his own application, or by action of the Navy Department, be honorably discharged from the Naval Reserve, retaining the right to the honorary rank, title and uniform of the next higher grade to that in which discharged.

Sec. 19. That all persons who have been enrolled in the Naval Reserve for twenty years, and who have performed service to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, may, upon their own application, be admitted to the Sailors' Home, under the same rules and regulations as men of the Regular Service.

Sec. 20. That petty officers and enlisted men who have been enrolled twenty years in the Naval Reserve and have performed their annual drills to the satisfaction of the Navy Department may, upon their own application, be excused from further drill attendance, but shall continue to draw the retaining fee provided for in this Act.

Sec. 21. That the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of this bill.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Jan. 7.
Killed—Dec. 31, Dagupan, Luzon, Co. I, 4th Vol. Inf., Corp. James W. Bunn; Dec. 30, Santotomas, Luzon, Troop B, 1st Cav., Harvey L. Bradley; Dec. 31, Longos, Luzon, 15th Inf., unassigned recruit, Andrew Eannon; Dec. 30, Quilon, Luzon, Co. A, Batt. Engrs., U. S. A., George H. Rea; July 19, murdered by natives, Cabatuan, Panay, body recovered Dec. 30, George O. Hill.

Wounded—Dec. 31, Longos, Luzon, Co. I, 15th Inf., Anthony Kearney, wounded in neck, moderate; Sergt. Patrick Phelbin, wounded in shoulder, moderate; Dec. 17, Dingle, Panay, Co. K, 38th Vol. Inf., Charles R. Johnson, wounded in arm, serious; Dec. 8, Antique, Panay, Co. I, 38th Vol. Inf., Henry B. Swamy, face, slight; Dec. 23, Mt. Bacomb, Panay, Co. I, 15th Inf., Musician James Vankirk, wounded in back, serious; Co. K, 15th Inf., Corp. Harrison Noble, wounded in chest, serious; Dec. 23, Cabiao, Luzon, Co. M, 22d Inf., Musician William Quinn, wounded in head, slight; Dec. 27, Matnog, Luzon, Co. D, 4th Vol. Inf., Sergt. Clarence F. Dunkle, wounded in head, slight; Dec. 31, San Nicholas, Luzon, Co. I, 2d Vol. Inf., Hiram W. Purtee, wounded in thigh, slight.

MACARTHUR.

Transport Astec arrived yesterday.
The Astec carried Lieut. J. M. Graham, 19th Inf., animals and civilian employees.

MACARTHUR.

Pekin, Jan. 7.
Jan. 6. The following casualties have occurred since last report: Dec. 29, at Pekin, Frank D. Thompson, Troop M, 6th Cav., pneumonia; Dec. 30, at Mungchow, Michael Nevins, Co. I, 9th Inf., pneumonia; Dec. 31, on expedition Kiangho, William Owens, civilian teamster, Co. M, 1st Regt., Less than 6 per cent. respiratory, malarial, venereal prevailing in order named.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Jan. 8.
Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery—Dec. 1, Co. B, 34th Vol. Inf., Frank B. Huff; Dec. 15, Co. I, 18th Inf., Fred J. Wilson; Dec. 25, Co. F, 25th Inf., Samuel A. Nelson; Dec. 19, Co. I, 18th Inf., Geo. W. Elder; Jan. 3, Co. D, 46th Vol. Inf., Hans Gofford; Dec. 29, Troop M, 3d Cav., George T. Butler.
Malarial fever—Jan. 1, Co. K, 37th Vol. Inf., Patrick W. Fitzgerald; Dec. 31, Co. I, 36th Vol. Inf., Allen Westfall; Dec. 26, Co. D, 25th Inf., Lawrence T. Grey.

All other causes—Nov. 27, 24th Inf., unassigned recruit, Charles G. Yelzer; Dec. 21, Co. G, 31st Vol. Inf., Daniel F. Griffin; Jan. 3, Co. F, 21st Inf., Thomas Fenton; Dec. 30, 12th Inf., unassigned recruit, George W. Whalen; Dec. 23, Co. C, 12th Inf., Rutledge Harden; Dec. 30, Co. D, 34th Vol. Inf., Dell W. Barnard; Dec. 28, Co. H, 37th Vol. Inf., 1st Sergt. Robert Anderson; Dec. 31, Co. I, 36th Vol. Inf., Jos. Sommer; Dec. 23, Co. F, 4th Inf., Louis E. Silver; Dec. 7, Co. E, 31st Vol. Inf., Christian F. Kayser; Jan. 3, Sergt. John Coffey.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Jan. 8.
Louis P. Smith (1st Lieut., Asst. Surg.) died hospital 6.50 this morning, septicaemia. Transport Port Albert sailed Jan. 4.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Jan. 11.
Sheridan sailed Jan. 10 with 27 officers, 654 men of the 37th Regiment, U. S. Vol. Inf. Transports Logan and Lenox arrived yesterday.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Jan. 4.
An attack morning 3d by 4th Inf., marines and Navy at Cavite Viejo resulted in capture of one lieutenant colonel, two majors, five captains, one lieutenant, forty-eight private insurgents, four ladrones.

REMEY.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1901.
Transport Sherman arrived last night with following military passengers: Colonel Wesels, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Col. Paul, 20th Inf.; Major Davis, Commissary; Capt. Biegler, 28th Vol. Inf.; Lieuts. McFarney, Philippine Cavalry; Shaffer, 18th; Young, 28th; Pierce, 46th; Turner, 48th Inf. Four contract surgeons, three nurses, 431 sick soldiers, 70 discharged soldiers, 21 hospital corps men, six insane soldiers, two soldiers to be retired, 42 prisoners, 15 enlisted men guard, 12 remains of deceased soldiers.
Died at sea: Musician Nelson Bremberly, E, 30th, chronic dysentery, Jan. 1; Pvt. Mathew J. Comisky, M, 17th, pulmonary tuberculosis, Dec. 24; Artelt Johnson, K, 20th, chronic dysentery, Dec. 30; William Hart and John H. Chambers, A, 26th, chronic dysentery, Dec. 18 and 25th, respectively; Charles O. Hall, N, 42nd Inf., pulmonary tuberculosis, Dec. 27.

SHAFTER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia.

CAPTAIN TILLSON COMMENDED.

Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th Inf., who was retained in China by General Chaffee on account of his great success in governing the Chinese, has been the recipient of much praise and many presents from grateful Chinamen. On Nov. 7 Li Hung Chang sent for him, and in an interview of over an hour expressed himself as greatly delighted with his treatment and government of the Chinese. A day later he gave expression to his opinion in writing over his seal. The following is a copy of Li Hung Chang's letter of commendation and Captain Tillson's reply:

"In behalf of the inhabitants and gentry of that part of the Chinese quarter in the City of Peking at present under the military jurisdiction of the United States Army, I have sincere pleasure in presenting this testimonial of appreciation and thanks to John C. F. Tillson, Captain 14th Infantry, U. S. Army, American member of the International Board of Police Commissioners, and Provost Marshal, American District, Chinese City in Peking, for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed his duty and protected their lives and property.

"Given at Peking under my hand and seal this eighth day of November, 1900.

"LI HUNG CHANG."

Imperial High Commissioner and Minister Plenipotentiary, Senior Grand Secretary, Grand Tutor to the Heir Apparent, High Commissioner of Commerce, Viceroy of Chili, Earl of Su Qi, etc.

Office of Provost Marshal,
American District, Chinese City,
Peking, China, Nov. 9, 1900.

To His Excellency, Li Hung Chang, Imperial High Commissioner, etc:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's very kind letter of commendation of the 8th inst., and to return my very sincere thanks. The Army of the United States of America enjoys the proud distinction of being the only Army in the history of all the world that has never been used as an instrument of tyranny. If in my brief exercise of arbitrary power I have done naught to impair this reputation of the Army of my country, and have at the same time merited Your Excellency's esteemed commendation while endeavoring to extend to your people, as far as possible, that protection to life and property, and that equality before the law, so dear to my countrymen, I am indeed proud.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN C. F. TILLSON.

No gripe, no pneumonia in the early winter, those who build up their systems after the hot season by using DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters.

BORN.

HAMPTON.—At Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1901, to the wife of Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, 23d Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

DENNIS-WARE.—In the Church of the Centurion at Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 7, 1901, Asst. Surg. John Benjamin Dennis, U. S. N., to Miss Adelaide A. Ware.

GENSLER-POST.—On Jan. 3, 1901, at the Cathedral, Baltimore, Md., Mr. Henry J. Gensler, Jr., of Washington, D. C., to Julia Alice, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Truman S. Post, and granddaughter of the late Commodore Stephen B. Wilson, U. S. N.

HOWELL-WIDFIELD.—At Manila, Nov. 22, 1900, Lieut. James Frederick Howell, 6th U. S. Art., to Miss Isabel Widfield, of Honolulu.

WHITSEID-RIGNEY.—At Manzanillo, Cuba, Jan. 10, 1901, Lieut. Warren W. Whitseid, 10th U. S. Cav., to Miss Lillian Rigney.

DIED.

BATCHELDER.—At Washington, D. C. Jan. 5, 1901, Brig. Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, U. S. A., retired.

BERARD.—At her home in Hackensack, N. J., Thursday, 3d inst., Augusta Blanche Berard.

BREESE.—At Newport, R. I., Jan. 6, 1901, Thomas Breeze, eldest son of the late Thomas Breeze, Purser, U. S. N., and the late Lucy Maria (Randolph) Breeze, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

CAVANAGH.—At his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1901, Brevet Brig. Gen. James Cavanagh, N. G. N. Y.

COOMBS.—At Napa, Cal., Dec. 8, 1900, William H. Coombs, class 1868, U. S. M. A., formerly Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Cav.

EDWARDS.—At Denver, Col., Jan. 5, 1901, of pneumonia, Alice E., wife of Will Edwards, Post Q. M. Sergt., U. S. A.

GREGG.—At Hueneme, Cal., Dec. 31, 1900, Brevet Major Thomas J. Gregg, U. S. A., retired, in his fifty-ninth year.

HARRIS.—At Boston, Mass., Jan. 5, 1901, Commodore W. H. Harris, U. S. N., retired.

HARRISON.—At Matanzas, Cuba, Jan. 3, 1901, Robert Bruce Harrison, aged two and one-half years, son of Lieut. Ralph Harrison and Edith Wallace Harrison.

KANE.—At Newark, N. J., Dec. 31, 1900, Mr. Edward Kane, father of Bttn. Patrick J. Kane, U. S. N.

KNOX.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 5, 1901, John H. Knox, clerk to the commandant of the yard, and who served during the War of the Rebellion on the U. S. S. Ossipee.

MAY.—On Jan. 4, 1901, at the Boston Navy Yard, the wife of Pay Director Edward May, U. S. N., retired, in her fifty-third year.

MCCARTHY.—At the Revere House, Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1901, Paymaster's Clerk Brent McCarthy, U. S. N.

MCCLURE.—At Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 20, 1900, Lucien D. McClure, brother of Lieut. N. F. McClure, 5th Cav., aged thirty years.

PHELPS.—At New York, Jan. 10, 1901, Rear Admiral T. S. Phelps, U. S. N., retired, of pneumonia.

QUACKENBUSH.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1901, Comdr. John W. Quackenbush, U. S. N., retired.

POSTLEY.—Suddenly, in New York City, Jan. 4, 1901, Gen. Brooke Postley, father of Mr. Clarence A. Postley, formerly an officer of the U. S. Army, who resigned in 1885.

SMITH.—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 8, 1901, 1st Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

SLAUGHTER.—In Mexico, Jan. 3, 1901, James E. Slaughter, formerly First Lieutenant, U. S. A., who was dismissed May 14, 1861.

THOMPSON.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1901, Paymaster Charles P. Thompson, U. S. N., retired.

WHITTEMORE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 5, 1901, Lieut. Col. Edward W. Whittemore, U. S. A., retired, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL TABLETS. Original and Special Designs. J. & R. Lamb, 59 Carmine Street, New York.

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THE LEELANAW IN A TYPHOON.

A correspondent who was on board the transport Leelanaw, when she was caught in a typhoon on her last voyage to Manila, writes us that the storm was the worst he had ever experienced, and was altogether indescribable in its fury. The Leelanaw had 250 mules on board and all had gone well till Nov. 15, when the ship was caught in a storm center. The barometer fell to the unusually low figure of 27.94 and the velocity of the wind reached 100 miles an hour. As Guam was swept by a typhoon on Nov. 13, it may have been the same storm that caught the Leelanaw.

As soon as the storm broke there began a terrible time with the stock. The seas washed in a continued deluge over the vessel. The Manila "Times" says that the mules were thrown down, taking in their fall their stall-partitions and landing on the other mules adjacent. The teamsters made heroic attempts to rescue those which were down and place them on their feet, but all their efforts were rendered vain by the incessant pitching of the vessel. Within two hours all the mules were dead or beyond salvation. Some of the animals, according to the Manila "Times," had

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their legs broken and their projecting bones sticking in their entrails; others had their intestines hanging out, owing to their being impaled by pieces of the wooden partitions; yet others had their eyes gouged out and their necks broken. Those which were still alive made the scene more awful by their pitiable groanings and braying.

The sight of the mules was too much for the humane feelings of Dr. W. L. Williamson, the veterinary surgeon in charge, who had a piece of baling wire tied around his waist, and held by one of the men to steady him went below with a revolver and shot them. Only one mule survived, but he was so shaken up that he died later. After the worst of the storm had subsided the dead bodies of the animals were hoisted overboard. It was a gruesome job, as they had meantime suffered from decomposition, and fell apart when they were handled. Besides the mules there were also lost 14 head of horses, the private property of officers in the Philippines.

Fine seamanship carried the vessel through several critical moments, and elicited much appreciative comment from the passengers, when they reached Manila. The loss of animals was one of the largest in the history of the Army transport service. Oct. 1, 1899, the steamer Siam lost all but 16 out of a shipload of 328 mules, off the northern coast of Luzon.

VICKERS-MAXIM-CRAMP.

A London press despatch of Jan. 9 says: "A circular has been issued privately to the shareholders in the Vickers' Sons & Maxim Company, stating that the new concern in which the Company in future will be associated with the Cramps will have a capital of \$20,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares and 2,000,000 ordinary shares. There will also be \$2,000,000 4½ per cent. gold mortgage bonds, redeemable in 1930, free of all American taxes. The Cramps are to take one million preference shares in part payment of the purchase price, and the remaining million preference shares will be underwritten in the United States. No ordinary shares will be offered to the public, the whole two million being allotted and fully paid to Vickers' Sons, Maxim and the American vendors."

The U. S. Army transport Wright is at New York busily preparing for her voyage to Manila. She will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 15, and will carry a large invoice of supplies as well as a number of officers and enlisted men.

Su Hai, who killed Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to China in June last, was beheaded in Peking, on the scene of the crime, on the afternoon of Dec. 31. The widowed Baroness is now with her father, Col. Henry B. Ledyard, in Detroit, Mich.

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is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for OVER FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

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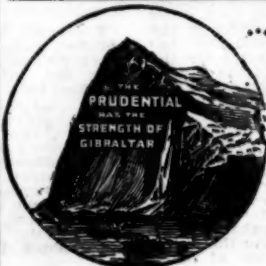
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FOREIGN MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney, U. S. A., in an article on "Cadets of Other Lands" appearing in "Munsey's" for January makes an interesting comparison of foreign military schools, such as Sandhurst, St. Cyr and Lichterfelde, with West Point. He says: "There is a great difference in the methods of training officers in the various military countries. It may as well be said at the beginning that experts agree in the opinion that West Point has no equal among military colleges. No other approaches it in thoroughness, and nowhere else is so much demanded of a student, except, possibly, in Japan. Sandhurst and Woolwich cadets lead a life of luxurious ease compared with that of the West Pointer. The West Point course is twice as long as those of the foreign schools, and the graduates of our academy are survivors of examinations much more severe than anything abroad. West Point gets a much higher class of men, intellectually, than the English military schools, for instance."

At Sandhurst and Woolwich a certain number of cadets are nominated by the Government as an assistance to the families of officers killed in war. If the father never served in the army or navy the son must pay \$750, and this grades down to \$200 for the sons of officers in active service and of rank not above that of major. All cadets, of course, must pass an entrance examination. There are 360 cadets at Sandhurst, who receive an allowance of three shillings a day. The course lasts one and a half years, and in all foreign government military schools the course is much shorter than in the United States. If a cadet fails in one examination he is not summarily dismissed, as is usually the case at West Point, but a warning is sent that should he fail a second time he will be sent home. The only really stiff examination is after the first term, when a cadet's relative position is fixed for the rest of his academic career.

At St. Cyr there is great rivalry to obtain appointments. Admittance to the school is exclusively by competitive examination. The candidate must not be more than twenty-one years old, nor under the height of sixty-one inches. After admission, the cadets enter into an engagement to serve three years in the French Army, and are forced to serve this stipulated time as private soldiers if they are found incompetent at examination to fill the requirements of a commissioned officer. The general amount paid by St. Cyr cadets for tuition expenses is \$300 a year, but it is possible for those who can prove their inability to pay so much to have an allowance made at the expense of the state. In this case, however, an engagement must be made to serve ten years in the army, unless the amount allowed is made good later.

St. Cyr has been looked upon by the aristocratic families of France as peculiarly their own, but now, to the dismay and horror of the aristocracy, the corps of instructors is to be appointed by the minister of war from graduates of the Government school, instead of from St. Cyr graduates, who, from time immemorial, have been the only ones eligible to the staff.

At Lichterfelde, near Berlin, Germany has an upper school of cadets, which is a model of its kind. The course is for three years, and age of admission is be-

tween fifteen and seventeen years. The cadets begin the day at half past six on a hygienic bill of fare, made up of oatmeal soup, bread, and butter, with coffee on Sunday as an especial luxury. A West Pointer is surprised to learn that while the cadets are at their breakfast a porter makes their beds and puts their rooms in order. At a "delinquents' parade" held later in the day summary justice is meted out, arch offenders being marched off then and there to the guard house for a term of close confinement on very limited fare. On Sundays cadets are allowed a stein of beer. The cadet's day ends with "lights out" at half past nine. Instead of living in long dormitories, as at St. Cyr, the cadets have airy, well-lighted rooms, in each of which twelve of them sleep, with adjoining sitting rooms assigned to their use for recreation and study.

In Russia there seems to be no academy corresponding to our West Point, though there are numerous military schools, twenty-one in number, all under the direct control of the government. They are strictly preparatory schools; on graduation the cadets do not at once receive a commission in the army, but pass on to the special infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineer colleges, which are the immediate sources of supply for officers.

The course is for two years. Students are reckoned as forming part of the Russian Army, and must take the oath of allegiance on entering. They are maintained entirely at the expense of the state, and live in the school, being allowed freedom only on Sundays and fete days.

Austria maintains a fine military school; Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Greece and other states support, at public expense, one or more institutions where young men are trained to become military officers. Spain, since her recent disasters, has paid special attention to her Army schools.

If we wish to see the most complete and exacting system for the education of young men as soldiers, we must go to Japan, Colonel Whitney says. Originally modeled, like their whole army, on the German system, the clever little people's cadet schools are improvements upon the model. There are six preparatory schools with a three years' course, and the severity of the discipline would surprise even a West Pointer. The successful graduate, his age not exceeding eighteen, is eligible to the central preparatory military school, where he must study for two years. After this come six months of service with the colors and then he is appointed to the military academy in Tokio, where the course of study lasts a year, at the end of which the cadet is returned to his corps for instruction in the duties of a commissioned officer for six months. Then, if he passes a rigid and searching examination, he is commissioned a second lieutenant when a vacancy occurs.

EXTRA PAY FOR THE ARMY.

In answer to many inquiries regarding extra pay for officers and enlisted men of the United States Army who served in the war with Spain we would call attention to the circular recently issued by the Auditor of the War Department Nov. 22, 1900.

The acts of Congress of Jan. 12, 1899, March 3, 1899, and May 26, 1900, relating to extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer and the Regular Army are as follows:

Under the decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury construing the acts of Jan. 12, 1899, March 3, 1899, and May 26, 1900, relating to extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer and the Regular Army, it is held that:

The extra pay provided for by the act of Jan. 12, 1899, was in lieu of the furlough; therefore, any officer or enlisted man who had the benefits of said furlough, although he may have been mustered out with his organization after January 12, 1899, is not entitled to extra pay under the act.

But officers and enlisted men who were held to actual service during a substantial part of the furlough period have the same right to extra pay under the acts of January 12, 1899, and March 3, 1899, that they would have had if no members of the organization to which they belonged had been furloughed.

An enlisted man or officer who was granted a furlough with his organization to await muster out is not entitled to the extra pay, though he may have been sick during his furlough, nor can the extra pay be allowed to the heirs of enlisted men or officers who were granted and availed themselves of such furlough and died while on furlough or thereafter.

The act of March 3, 1899, supra, applies to "enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only," as individuals, and if such enlisted men served honestly and faithfully grants to them the extra pay provided in the acts on muster out and discharge from the Service, whether before or after the passage of the act, without regard to

the muster out and discharge of the organization to which they belonged. The same provision applies to enlisted men of Volunteers who were not granted furloughs to await muster out. The enlistment in the Regular Army must have been between April 27, 1898, and October 26, 1898, and such extra pay cannot be allowed until after the soldier has been discharged, which discharge must have been prior to Jan. 1, 1900.

Officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Volunteer Army, who, on muster out and discharge from service in volunteer organizations, return to duty, rank and pay in the Regular Army, are not entitled to the extra pay, as they are not discharged from the Military Service of the United States.

Extra pay cannot be allowed when the discharge was for the soldier's own convenience; but volunteers discharged after their organizations have been ordered mustered out are held to be entitled.

Extra pay cannot be allowed to heirs of soldiers of the Regular Army who died in service.

Officers or enlisted men are not entitled to extra pay under above acts for service in the Volunteer Army, organized under act March 2, 1899, which includes the 26th to the 49th United States volunteer infantry and also other volunteer organizations.

The acts of Congress referred to are as follows:

"That in lieu of granting leaves of absence and furloughs to officers and enlisted men belonging to companies and regiments of the United States Volunteers prior to muster out of the service, all officers and enlisted men belonging to volunteer organizations hereafter mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States shall be paid two months extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all officers and enlisted men belonging to organizations hereafter mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. (Act of Jan. 12, 1899, Vol. 30, Stat. 784.)

"That all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States shall be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said moneys to be immediately available. (Act of Jan. 12, 1899, be, and it is hereby,

amended so as to authorize the payment to the legal heirs or representatives of the officers and enlisted men who died or were killed or who may die in the service, the extra pay provided for in that act for officers and enlisted men who have been or are to be mustered out. * * * Provided, That the provisions of this act shall apply for the payment of Volunteers as fully as though they formed a part of the Regular Army. (Act of March 3, 1899, Vol. 30, Stat. 1073.)

"That the act approved Jan. 12, 1899, granting 'extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers,' shall extend to all Volunteer officers of the general staff who have not received waiting orders pay prior to discharge, at the rate of one month to those who did not serve beyond the limits of the United States and two months to those who served beyond the limits of the United States; and officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer organizations, who have served honestly and faithfully in the Volunteer Army of the United States during the war with Spain and have been honorably discharged without furlough, or by reason of their services being no longer required, or at any time by reason of wounds received, or disability contracted in the service and in the line of duty, and who have not received the extra pay granted in said act or in subsequent acts of Congress supplemental thereto; and this act shall be deemed to apply to officers of Volunteers who resigned, and enlisted men of Volunteers who were discharged upon their own applications subsequent to the issue of orders for the muster out of their organizations and prior to the dates of muster out. (Act of May 26, 1900, Vol. 31, Stat. 217.)"

The N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, has leased of the Maryland Tin Plate Company an additional complete plant for the manufacture of black tin plate at South Cumberland, Md. Ground has just been broken for the new building, which will be 154 feet long by 75 feet wide. The N. & G. Taylor Company use the entire product of the present mills, and with the completion of proposed additions the Maryland Tin Plate Company works will be the largest independent plant in the world. The N. & G. Taylor Company has been in existence since 1810, and has sold for the past 70 years the Taylor Old Style brand of roofing tin, which is known throughout the world. It was the first firm to make tin plate in America after the passage of the McKinley bill in 1891. The Company's finishing works in Philadelphia now utilize the output of seven or eight black plate mills. The monthly payroll of the plant at South Cumberland is now \$17,000, and the additional mills to be built will increase it to \$23,000.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In "The Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century," Edward Eggleston takes account of the mental furniture which the early English emigrants carried aboard ship with them, of what may be called the original investment from which has been developed Anglo-Saxon culture in America. The book is a scholarly and able treatise on the general mental outfit of the early colonists, their notions as to medicine, traditions of education, their speech and literature, weights and measures of conduct, system of land tenure and labor conditions. A careful index and marginal notes give the book value in matters of reference as well as interest. It is the second in a series of essays in which Mr. Eggleston aspires to present in a philosophical way some of the essential factors in our national development. Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York.

Little, Brown and Company, Boston, publish "The Problem of Asia and its Effect Upon International Policies," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. V., a reproduction in book form of articles which appeared in "Harper's Magazine" and the "North American Review." The permanent features of the problem presented by Asiatic conditions are considered, and their effect upon world policies. A paper is also included on the merits of the Transvaal dispute, in support of Captain Mahan's conviction as to the essential righteousness of the British cause in South Africa. Captain Mahan speaks as one having authority as a recognized exponent of the subjects he discusses, and whose reputation as an authority is international.

"Russia's Treatment of Finland and its Bearing on Present Politics" appears in a small volume, issued by the Finnish-American Publishing Company. It is translated from the German of Dr. Boris Minzes by Montague Donner, son of the late consul at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. In an introduction the translator holds up to ridicule the action of Russia as prime mover in the Peace Conference at The Hague in view of her treatment of Finland, and says: "What measures were taken to prove the sincerity of the Russian Government in proposing such lofty ideas? Only six days after these beautiful yearnings for a better life had been given public utterance a man of low origin, mean ideals and brutal antecedents, the type of the gang boss and the military bully, was foisted upon the Finnish people as their new Governor General, with orders to effect as speedily as possible 'the closest union of the country with the common Fatherland.' From that time began a carefully calculated system of petty tyranny. From that time, also, became evily active the conspiracy to quadruple the strength of the Finnish armament and to make it an integral part of the already enormous Russian forces. This was Russia's practical illustration of the way to 'put an end to the present excessive armaments.'"

D. Appleton and Company, New York, have added to their "Library of Useful Stories" "The Story of the Alphabet," by Edward Clodd. Special prominence is given to the primitive stages of the art of writing, and the whole subject is handled with an absence of technical and confusing detail which makes clear a matter concerning which every intelligent reader should be informed.

Prof. Elisha Gray in the third volume of his series on "Nature's Miracles, Familiar Talks on Science," treats of "Electricity and Magnetism," and gives a succinct history of the development of these two closely interrelated forces. His explanations of their operations are clear, and are intended to give the general reader at least an elementary understanding of the subject. Published by Fords, Howard and Hulbert, New York.

In the December issue of "Tales from Town Topics" appears "The Food of Love," by J. H. Twells, Jr., a study of the effect of music on the emotions. Also many amusing short stories, burlesques, verses, witticisms, etc.

"The Frigate Constitution, the Central Figure of the Navy Under Sail," by Ira V. Hollis, brings within the pages of one volume all the events which go to make a long and interesting career upon the sea. It is the outgrowth of a short article for the "Atlantic Monthly" to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the ves-

sel's launch. While in no sense a history of the Navy the book forms a reasonably connected narrative of naval events, particularly of those in which the frigate played a part. Published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Scribner's Sons publish "Crittenden," by John Fox, Jr., a Kentucky story of love and the war with Spain. "Do you happen to know about this little United States Regular Army?" asks one of Mr. Fox's characters. Receiving the too-frequent answer of "not much," he continues: "I thought so. Germany knows a good deal—England, France, Prussia, Russia—everybody knows but the American and the Spaniard. Just look at these men. They're young, strong, intelligent—bully, good Americans. It's an army of picked men—picked for heart, body and brain. Almost each man is an athlete. It is the finest body of men on God Almighty's earth to-day, and everybody on earth but the American and the Spaniard knows it." This is the undoubted fact, and in Mr. Fox's admirable work of fiction the truth will reach a class of readers who very much need to know it. Mr. Fox is a Southerner by birth, and his thorough acquaintance with life in the South gives verisimilitude to his imaginative creations which adds greatly to their interest.

"The Royal Navy List Diary and Naval Handbook for 1901," published by Witherby and Company, of London, in addition to blank pages adequate for an extensive diary, and blank tables for recording the drills practiced in the British Navy, gives much historical and statistical information, tables of tides, notable foreign events, personal records relating to the Royal Navy, etc. This is the fourth year of issue of this naval diary.

We have received a copy of the constitution of the Aztec Club of 1847, including a list of members, published in a neat volume. The officers of this society are: President, Gen. Egbert L. Vrele; Vice-President, Col. John Campbell, U. S. A.; Secretary, Macrae Sykes; Treasurer, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A.; Vice-Treasurer, William Turnbull.

"McClure's Magazine" for January publishes under the head of "Last Days of the Confederate Government" some interesting "chapters of history" from papers left by Stephen R. Mallory, United States Senator for ten years and Secretary of the Navy in the Confederate Cabinet from its formation in 1861 until the end of the Civil War. In a footnote, the writer, referring to Jefferson Davis, says: "Mr. Davis spoke and acted habitually as if conscious of possessing military genius, embracing the qualities of a great soldier. He was more familiar with military history than the majority of men, and was fond of discussing military events and questions. But he never interfered with the actual plans of battles of Confederate generals so far as I am aware, and was ever cautious as to advising them."

In the January "Forum" Hudson Maxim describes the grain-structure and composition of smokeless powders, all of which, he says, under present usage consist either of nitro-cellulose of some special degree of nitration, or of a mixture of different grades, either with or without the addition of nitro-glycerin.

With its January number "The Critic" achieves its twentieth birthday and enters upon its third decade, an event which is appropriately celebrated by certain changes in typography and make-up. In addition to being printed in double columns there is a new dress of type and an incidental gain of some ten thousand words in text.

In "The World's Works" for January appears a character study of Lord Roberts by Winston Spencer Churchill, an intimate portraiture of the war and an explanation of his career.

DISEASES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In discussing enteric fever in the army in South Africa with some remarks on inoculation, Dr. H. H. Tooth in the "British Medical Journal" says it was found almost impossible to deal satisfactorily with the question of sterilization of the water for the troops in South Africa. Boiling and filtering take time, and a raging thirst is one of the most imperious of appetites. Even medical officers succumb to the irresistible desire to quench their thirst without delay. Whirlwinds and dust are two most important factors in the dissemination

of typhoid fever, which are entirely beyond human control. Paper from latrines is carried everywhere, and, as all cooking is done in the open air, food is readily contaminated by the dense clouds of dust. Proper significance must be given to another pest—flies. The disappearance of typhoid fever and flies with the first appearance of the frost at night may be more than a coincidence. As regards water analysis, a careful examination of the source of supply and the course of transmission he considers of far greater value than any analysis. Out of twenty-eight members of the hospital staff who were inoculated with enteric toxine, nine contracted the fever, but none of them died. There were fifty-three patients in the hospital with typhoid fever who had been previously inoculated against the disease in England. Of these, three died, a mortality of 5.6 per cent. Of the 178 non-inoculated patients, twenty-five died, a mortality of 14 per cent. Dr. Toth thinks it not unlikely that the reaction of the individual to the injection of the toxine may afford valuable information as to the relative immunity of the persons inoculated.

Dr. H. A. Cummins, R. A. M. C., describes the effective sterilization of excreta in South Africa. He explains the method of sterilization of excreta from cases of enteric fever used by him during the epidemic at Bloemfontein. All stools and urine were boiled in a thirty-gallon iron jacket containing about two gallons of a 1-to-20 solution of carbolic acid. The pot was kept boiling night and day, being emptied only when almost full, sufficient residue being left to affect the next stool. Carbolic acid was also added from time to time. There was practically no odor, the only smell being that of carbolic acid, which was scarcely perceptible at two yards' distance. Cultures made from the contents of the pot, after boiling, showed no signs of bacterial growth. The same process was used for the disinfection of soiled clothes, the two pots being supported by a simple brick furnace and closed with sheet-iron covers.

A RIVAL TO THE DEADLY VINO.

(From the Manila "Times.")

A certain Captain Wall advertises for a book on snakes. We recommend the worthy Captain to take a glass or two of samshu and he will have enough snakes to fill a dozen books.

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WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Harbor duty.

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NAVAL ENGINEERS.

The London "Engineer" has started a lively discussion by its proposition concerning the organization of the Engineer Corps of the British Navy, which we referred to some time ago. One of its correspondents says:

"The work of driving marine engines is not work that can ever be congenial to a highly-educated gentleman. It is useless to mince matters. This is the whole truth in a nutshell, and those who would glorify machinery, and, like Rudyard Kipling, invest the engine-room with a glamor of poetry and sentiment, are entirely mistaken. The engineers of the Royal Navy have known how to make themselves highly educated gentlemen—all honor to them for it. But just in measure as they have succeeded, so have they unfitted themselves for the discharge of the duties which they are intended to perform. The more fit they are for the quarter-deck the less they are for the engine-room."

"The breakdowns and the failures of which we hear so much are not entirely the fault of the boilers or machinery. They occur simply because the engine-room staff does not understand its business. It is not curious that engineers are driven almost out of their minds now and then. It is an awful thing to find yourself incompetent, and to know that the men under you understand their duties less than you do. In the merchant service, men who let the machinery come to grief are sent over the side. In this way the best men only are retained. In the Navy there is nothing of this kind, more's the pity."

"Rear Admiral Melville's scheme will not work, because it depends for its success on an appreciation of the marine engine which will never occur. The work of the engine-room is not intellectual work; it makes few demands on the brain outside a certain definite groove. The more fit a man is for the quarter-deck the less fit he will be for the engine-room."

"I, for one, sir, pronounce without hesitation in favor of the scheme you have sketched. Let our engine-rooms be manned by crews of engineers of just the same training as those on an Atlantic liner. Let the stokers be interfered with as little as possible by the deck officers. In one word, let the engineering staff be as far as possible similar to those of our great steamships, and trouble would be at an end; only, sir, it will be necessary, as you have hinted, to pay very liberally—much higher, indeed, than the wages that suffice on a merchant steamer, with her smaller risks and her laxer discipline."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Report speaks highly of a new range finder invented by Major Braccialotti, of the Italian Army, which has

been adopted by Italy, Japan and Argentina. It is called an "exterior horizontal base range finder," and consists of three separate instruments, the range finder proper at the home station, the angle measure at the distance station and the angle and range indicator at the battery. These instruments give continually and automatically at the battery the range and azimuth from the battery of any fixed or moving target on which the telescope at the base end stations may be directed. The automatic indicator, by means of which the information obtained at the home station is transmitted, in corrected form, to the battery, is so arranged as to show automatically on a dial the following data and commands: Attention; load; the elevation (7 degrees, 2 minutes, 3 seconds); the azimuth (148 degrees 7 minutes).

The difference in time between New York and Manila is 13 hrs., 27 mins. That is, 7 a. m. in Manila would be 5.35 p. m. the day before in New York.

Japan, following the example of European neighbors, has found it necessary to arrest an officer of its Army for divulging military secrets to Germany.

The gazettement of the Duke of York from Captain to Rear Admiral, British Navy, gives general satisfaction in Great Britain, notwithstanding the fact that he passes over the heads of sixty-six senior captains. Since the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg the British Navy has lacked the distinction of a princely flag officer.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts has arrived in London from South Africa and has no reason to be in any way displeased with his welcome, which was a National tribute. Some pro-Boer adherents have struck a jarring note, calling the reception the "Roberts' imposture," and so forth, but the welcome has been almost a universal one.

Austria, whose artillery is now armed with an antiquated field gun, has now under discussion the question of a new gun to be of nickel steel or bronze.

It is proposed to form a colonial volunteer force of 600 men in Newfoundland, which has no defensive force of any kind. Canada hopes to be able in time to supply the British cavalry with horses. A number of selected stallions have been shipped from Liverpool for sale in Ontario and Quebec to holders at low prices.

SUGGESTION AS TO THE ARMY RATION.

In an article published in the "Philadelphia Medical Journal" of Dec. 8 and 15, Major J. R. Kean, Surgeon, U. S. V., discusses the modification in the present Army ration needed to make it suitable for the conditions of

tropical service, with special reference to garrison service. He recommends the following modifications in the ration as issued: 1. Less fats and more starches. 2. Less proteid in the form of meat. 3. Greater variety, especially in the fresh vegetable component.

The seeming variety authorized in Regulations is shown to be illusive, as under present administrative methods, officers in command of troops have no choice, but must receive whatever is supplied for issue. The monotony of the diet is shown by tables giving what was actually eaten by the garrison at Columbia Barracks during six months, including purchases made from company funds; the diet being a monotonous round of beef and potatoes with bacon and onions for variation.

The modifications necessary can be made without going outside of the present ration by slight changes in existing orders and regulations. The principal changes suggested are, to stop the compulsory issue of bacon except for field service; to make the issue of fresh meat in garrisons 12 ounces a day, without, however, reducing the meat ration. The remaining 8 ounces is to be commuted for cash, and not taken out in trade as at present. In practice no fresh vegetables are at present issued except potatoes and onions, and the potatoes, which constitute four-fifths of the issue, are during most of the year waxy or decayed by the time they reach the company kitchen.

The mistake of attempting to supply tropical stations with fresh vegetables from the United States is pointed out, as well as that of relying too much on the Irish potato as a mainstay in the tropics.

The present requirement that the bulk of the fresh vegetable component be potatoes should be removed, and fresh vegetables should be purchased whenever possible by the post commissary in the vicinity of the post instead of by a purchasing commissary in some distant city. The variety should be as great as the market affords. Open market purchases for cash should be allowed upon the approval of the post commander, and the system of purchase and supply made more elastic and less centralized. These changes with the large reinforcement given to the company funds by the increased meat saving would insure a liberal and varied supply of fresh vegetables, fruits and sweets in the dietary.

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General, U. S. V. (Major, 4th U. S. Inf.), has issued a handy little pamphlet of sixteen pages entitled "Field Exercises; Problems in Minor Tactics. What to Do, and How to Do It." These instructions were formulated by Colonel Reade some time since, and are valuable to both the Army and National Guard.

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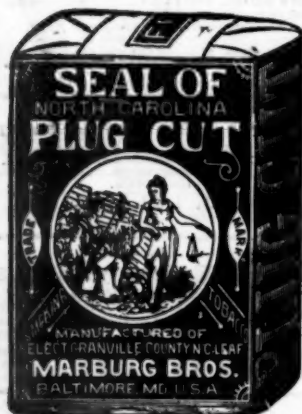
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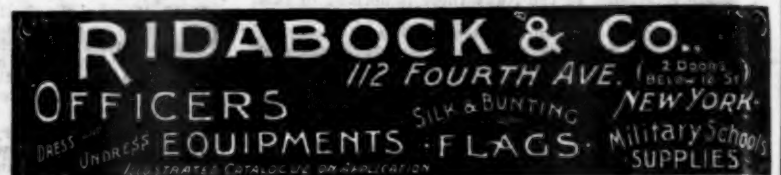
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